CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,378—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, M[illegible]

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday, 1891.
P.L. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Whelor	14th Mar.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
P.L. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
P.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
P.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convoy Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	12th Mar.
BOKHARA	2955	500	H. Weighell	26th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March [illegible] Agent.
[illegible]h 10, 1891.

AUSTRO-[illegible] HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S [illegible] S. N. Co.

STEA[illegible]M TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE	....	4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deporis	3,800	550	24th March '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
2nd March, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
KIRBY HALL	R Phillips	2,700	300	13th March, '91.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	11th April, '91.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate Rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortable fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD, BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	J. Greenhorn	3,267	21st March 1891



THIS STEAMER carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail about.
CLAN MACGREGOR	3000	G. Miller	10th April 1891
CLAN DRUMMOND	2950	N. Harrison	10th May 1891



THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of Passages, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1891.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 11th March, and the S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 14th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 15th March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Buskire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th March, 1891.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passenger forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 15th March 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

The steamer will sail direct from her berth O at Prince's Dock. Passengers should be on board by noon.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.



Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	21st March.
M.L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	30th "
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Barcelona via Marseilles.
Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th March, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offer an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

NOW READY.—Rs. 20.
THACKER'S
INDIAN
DIRECTORY,
1891.
THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BEST BREAD AWAIT
HEARSCH AND CO.,
TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS. The Best Quality of English, German, American, and French Bread to be had at all hours of the Day or Night. They supplied the Imperial Prince of Russia's Fleet while here, and received very good reference. They are suppliers to Marine Battalion and 4th Rifles, Messes, and likewise Byculla Club.
Bread under Medical Approval.
Please Send Order, FALKLAND ROAD.

CLARET JUGS, ICE [illegible]
IN BEST ELECTRO-PLATE.

CLARET JUGS.

	Rs.	a.
Plain Glass Claret Jug, pear shaped body, with plain Electro-plated Mounts	30	0
Plain Glass Claret Jug, taper body, with plain Electro-plated Mounts	21	0
Richly Cut Glass Claret Jug, taper body, with richly Engraved Mounts	52	0
Richly "Hobnail" Cut Glass Claret Jug, pear shaped body, with plain Electro-plated Mounts.	37	0
Plain Glass Claret Jug, pear shaped body, plain Electro-plated Mounts	30	0
Plain Glass Claret Jug, balloon shaped body, plain Electro-plated Mounts	25	0
Spiral Cut Glass Claret Jug, pear shaped body, plain Electro-plated Mounts	32	0
Richly Cut Glass Claret Jug, taper body, plain Electro-plated Mounts	40	0
Richly Cut Glass Claret Jug, balloon shaped body, plain Electro-plated Mounts	35	0
Plain Cut Glass Claret Jug, hexagon shaped body, with plain Electro-plated Mounts	40	0
Richly Cut Glass Claret Jug, pear shaped body, with Engraved Mounts	54	0
Richly Cut Glass Claret Jug, round body, with Engraved Mounts	29	0
Richly Cut Glass Claret Jug, round body, with Engraved Mounts	32	0
Richly Etched Glass Claret Jug, squat shaped body, with Engraved Mounts	30	0
Fluted Glass Claret Jug, pear shaped body, with Engraved Mounts	34	0
Plain Glass Claret Jug, pear shaped body, with plain Electro-plated Mounts	24	0
Plain Glass Claret Jug, bulged base, with plain Electro-plated Mounts	25	0

ELECTRO-PLATE,
JEWELLERY,
FANCY GOODS.
Price Lists on application.

Plain Frosted Glass [illegible] mounted in Electro-[illegible]
Rich Hobnail Cut Glas[illegible] ly mounted in Electr[illegible]
Do. do. lar[illegible]
British Oak Ice Pails, [illegible] Electro-plated Bands a[illegible] fitted with China lining[illegible]
Do. do. larger [illegible]
Fancy Cream Coloured Chi[illegible] neatly ornamented with [illegible] &c [illegible]
Fancy Japanesque China [illegible] neatly mounted in Electro-[illegible]
All Electro-plate Ice Pails, p[illegible] polished [illegible]
Do. do. larger size[illegible]
All Electro-plate Ice Pails, De[illegible] ed, with Bright Bands [illegible]
Do. do. larger size.[illegible]
All Electro-plate Ice Pails, dead[illegible]
Do. do. larger size[illegible]
All Electro plate Ice Bucket[illegible] frosted, Hammered pattern [illegible]
All Electro-plate Ice Tub, rich[illegible] graved with Birds, &c [illegible]
The "Club" or "Mess" Ice P[illegible] all Electro-plate, made specially[illegible] for the use of Clubs, &c., plain [illegible]
Richly engraved [illegible]

ICE TONGS.

Fiddle and Queen Anne pattern [illegible]
Lily, Beaded or Threaded pattern[illegible]

ICE CLAWS.
(Scissors shaped.)

Fiddle and Queen Anne pattern [illegible] Rs.
Threaded and Beaded [illegible] "

ICE HAMMERS.

Ice Hammers, in best quality Electro-plate and Ivory Handles [illegible] Rs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, [illegible]
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
SHERRIES.

	Rs.	a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	42	8
" " Black Capsule	40	0
Solera, Black Capsule	31	8
Amoroso, "	30	0
Montilla "	30	0
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	30	0
Manzanilla, Red Capsule	25	0
"La Torre," a Natural Wine	23	0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	23	0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	22	0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18	0
Do. Blue Seal	15	0
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	17	8
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	42	0
Do. Blue Capsule	26	0

PORT.

"Real Old Tawny"		40	0
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule		40	0
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule	(2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	28	8
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule		25	0
Full Body, Red Capsule		21	0
Spanish, Green Capsule	(2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	16	8

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK & SON,
REGISTERED LONDON BANKERS,

HAVE pleasure in announcing the ADDITION to their GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY of an

ARMY AGENCY AND BANKING BRANCH

at their Bombay Office, on MARCH 30TH, after which Date they will be pleased to open Current and Deposit Accounts, issue Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, payable throughout the World, and to transact every Description of Banking Business.

13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY HARLEQUIN WARE.
In the following Brilliant Colours.
BLUE, GREEN, YELLOW, MAUVE, PINK, LILAC, SALMON, MAROON, CREAM, RED.

	Rs.		Rs.	a.
Breakfast Cup & Saucers, per doz.	10	Sugar Basin each	4	12
Coffee do. do. "	25	Cream Jug. "	3	12
Tea do. do. "	25	Milk Jug "	5	8
Tea Plates, 6 in. "	12-8	10 in. Dish. "	5	0
Breakfast Plates, 7 in. each	1-8	12 in. do "	7	0
Do. 9 in. each	1-12	Cake Plates "	3	8
Slop Basin	3-8	Tea Pots "	6	0
Salvers...each Rs. 11.				

The above can be supplied in separate pieces, or made up into complete Breakfast, Tea or Coffee Services.

WHITE EGG WARE.
Of same quality as the Fancy Ware, but perfectly plain and semi-transperent.

	Rs.		Rs.	a.
Breakfast Cups & Saucers. each	2-4	Sugar Basin each	2	8
Tea do. do. "	1-4	Cream Jugs "	2	0
Coffee do. do. "	1-4	Milk Jug "	2	8
Plates "	1-2	Tea Pots "	4	4
Slop Basins "	2-8	Bread & Butter Plates "	2	8

FANCY BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES.
For 12 persons in the Latest Designs ....from Rs. 60.
CHINA TETE-A-TETE AND CHOTA HAZRI SETS.
Consisting of Salver, Tea or Coffee Pot, Cream Jug, Sugar Basin, Cups and Saucers.
For one, four or six persons ....from Rs. 15.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE LATEST NOVELTY.
THE NEW "LAVENDER SALTS" BOTTLE.

THESE Bottles have been specially made to take the Lavender Salts, which is so popular at the present time. They are of the finest quality Glass, mounted in Sterling "Hall-marked" Silver, and form a very pretty and useful Present for a Lady.

Plain Glass bodies, with plain Silver "Hall-marked" mounts.
Size 2½ by 1½ ....Price, Rs 27 each.
Rich Hobnail Cut-glass bodies, with plain Silver "Hall-marked" Mounts.
Size 2½ by 1½ ....Rs. 17-0 each.
Size 3½ by 1½ .... " 24-0 "
Spiral Twisted Glass body, with spiral twisted "Hall-marked" Silver Mounts.
Size 2½ by 1½, complete in velvet and satin lined case....Rs. 36-0 each.

WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS,
SOUVENIRS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICE LIST
OF
PALATINOIDS.
The New Form of administering
NAUSEOUS DRUGS.

	Price per Bottle. Rs. a.
Aloin, gr. 1	1 0
" c Podophyllin, *Aloin*, gr. ½ / *Podophyllin*, gr. ½	1 0
" c Jalapin, Scammony et Gingerine— *Aloin* / *Jalapin* / *Scam: Virg* / *Oleo-resina Zingib*... aa gr. ¼	1 4
" c Strychnia et Belladonna— *Aloin* gr. 1 / *Strychnia* gr. 1-60 / *P. Fol. Belladonna* gr. ½	1 4
Antifebrin, gr. 2	1 0
Antipyrin, gr. 2	1 4
Bismuth Subnit, gr. 2	1 0
Caffein Cit, gr. 1	1 4
Calcii Sulphid, gr. ½	1 4
" gr. ¼	1 4
Cerii oxalas, gr. 2	1 4
Cocain, Hydrochlor, gr. ½	1 4
Codeia, gr. ½	1 4
Colocynth (Pulv. Ext. Coloc Co.) gr. 2	1 0
Euonymin, gr. 1	1 4
" c Podophyllin, *Euonymin*, gr. 1 / *Podophyllin*, gr. ½	1 4
" c Hyd. Subchlor *Euonymin*, gr. 1 / *Hyd. Subchlor*, gr. 1	1 4
" c Iridin—*Euonymin*, gr. ½ / *Iridin* gr. ½	1 4
" c Leptandrin—*Euonymin*, gr. ½ / *Leptandrin* gr. ½	1 4
Exalgine, gr. 1	1 4
Ferri Arsenias, gr. 1-16	1 4
" Phosph. gr. ½	1 0
" Phosph. *Co.—Ferri Phosph*, gr. ½ / *Calcii* " gr. ½ / *Sodii* " gr. ½	1 0
Ferrum Redactum, gr. 1	1 0
Hydrastin, gr. 1	1 4
Hydrarg Subchlor, gr. 1	1 0
" " c Rheo—*Hyd. Subchlor*, gr. 1 / *Pulv Rhei E. I.* gr. 1	1 0
Ipecac., Pulv. gr. ½	1 0
" " gr. 1	1 4
" " Ipecac. Co. gr. 2	1 0
Jalapin, gr. 1	1 4
Laxative, *Cascara Ext.* gr. 1 / *Euonymin*, gr. ½ / *Podophyllin*, gr. ½	1 4
Leptandrin, gr. ½	1 4
Morphinæ Hydrochlor, gr. ½	1 4
Opium Pulv, gr. ½	1 0
" " gr. 1	1 4
Pepsin Porci, gr. 2	1 4
Phenacetin, gr. 1	1 4
Podophyllin, gr. ½	1 0
Quinna, Hydrobrom, gr. 1	1 4
Santonin c Hyd. Subchlor— *Santonin*, gr. 1 / *Hyd. Subchlor*, gr. 1	1 0

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES
AND
CHRONOGRAPHS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., have pleasure in intimating to the Sporting Public that they have this year a specially fine Stock of

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

[illegible]rided with all the latest Improvements, simplifying the complicated Mechanism [illegible] very great extent, and making the Watch almost proof against any derangement [illegible]ever, even when subjected to the Roughest Usage.

The Quality of the Watches is always of the very Best, as from a long [illegible]al experience we have found this to be one of the essential points on which [illegible]me for a thoroughly Reliable Watch has attained its present High Standing.

GOLD..... from Rs. 200 to Rs. 650
[illegible]ILVER..... from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300
[illegible]ETAL..... from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120

[illegible]higher priced Watches we guarantee to keep Time within one [illegible]er Month.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS IN BEST STYLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOGRAPH MAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AN INVALUABLE REFERENCE BOOK FOR MEDICAL MEN.
JUST PUBLISHED.
NEW (1891) EDITION OF
THE PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPOEIA.

A SYNOPSIS of the more recent Remedies, Official and Unofficial, with a Therapeutic Index and a Review of the B. P. Additions, 1890. By a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND RE-WRITTEN, 450 Pages.
Limp Roan, Pocket Size, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND VOYAGEURS

WILL FIND A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF REQUISITES AT

THORPE & CO.'S
IN
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR THE VOYAGE OR TO MEET THE CLIMATIC CHANGES OF THE CONTINENT OR ENGLAND.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy, Medium, and Light Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.
DECK SUITS, for Morning Wear, Flannel and Silk and Wool, White Long Cloth, Shirts, Bands, or Collars attached.
OXFORD and FRENCH Print Shirts, Collars attached, Best Wove, Flannel, and Silk and Wool Shirts.
UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambs Wool, Half Hose.
LINED CALF, and Ringwood Gloves, Mittens, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool Mufflers.
BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.
WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, &c., SCOTCH MAUDS and RUGS, Rug Straps.
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.
GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags, Fitted Bags.
LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Fitted with Basket.
HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.
CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.

THORPE AND CO.,
TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS.
BOMBAY.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

THIS WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11TH.
THE LAST NIGHT BUT 3.
2 PERFORMANCES 2
AT 4 P. M. AND 9 P. M.
BY DESIRE.

BOB,
THE ELEPHANT,
and MONKEY,
The Elephant in all his Wonderful Tricks, concluding by riding the
BICYCLE,
THE CLEVER ARAB HORSE,
ALLEY SLOPER,
The Filley Bros. Screaming
GLOBE ACT,
PEACOCK'S DARING GATE ACT,
LITTLE DICKY and AMALIAS,
Wonderful Performance on the
DOUBLE TRAPEZE,
THE CHARMING SISTERS LILLYS.
F. E. FILLIS' GRAND JOCKEY ACT.
MADAME FILLIS' BEAUTIFUL
HAUT-E-COLE,
THE LADDER ON THE FEET,
THE WONDERFUL
SLIDE FOR LIFE.
ALL THE CLOWNS,
ALL THE LADIES,
THE LIONS : THE LIONS ! !
At 9 p. m.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
CHILDREN, 4 ANNAS TO GALLERY.
AT THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
SPECIAL TERMS TO SCHOOLS

ON SATURDAY NEXT.
LAST DAY PERFORMANCE AT 4.
AND GRAND FAREWELL AT 9.
The TROUPE SAIL on MONDAY next, 16th March, per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer for Rangoon.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH RICH has ADMITTED into PARTNERSHIP MR. REGINALD REEVE, and they will continue the Business of EXCHANGE BROKERS under the name of J. RICH and COMPANY.
Bombay, 10th March, 1891.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for
F. S. MAD N & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

COLONEL LINDSAY'S VICTORIA, Pair of Arab Horses, and Set of arness will be sold by Auction at Poona, on Saturday, the 14th Instant, at COLONEL LLOYD'S Bungalow, at 2-30 P.M.
MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

PRIVATE OFFERS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 20th Instant for Purchase of the Bookshop of Messrs. HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co., Insolvents, as a going Concern. The offer must be accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 1,000. If offers are not accepted the Deposit will be returned forthwith.
C. A. TURNER,
Official Assignee.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS above or below estimated rates are invited for certain Petty Supplies required from 1st March, 1891, to 31st March 1892.
2. A Schedule of Rates can be obtained at the Executive Engineer's Office, Dockyard Division, Military Works, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily, SATURDAYS 11 to 1 on payment of Re. 1.
3. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon of MONDAY, 30th March, 1891, when they will be opened. A Deposit of Rs. 100 earnest money in Currency Notes must accompany each Tender.
The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
G. M. PORTER, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, M. W.
Bombay, March 1st, 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for certain Works to be carried out during the official year 1891-92 connected with the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to a limit of Rs 2,000 for each Work.
2. A Schedule of Rates can be obtained at the Executive Engineer's Office, Dockyard Division, Military Works, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily, SATURDAYS 11 to 1, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.
3. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon of SATURDAY, 28th March 1891, when they will be opened. A Deposit of Rs. 500 earnest money in Currency Notes must accompany each Tender.
The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
G. M. PORTER, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, M.W.
Bombay, March 1st, 1891.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for one or three years, respectively, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 16th of March, 1891, for the PURCHASE of the right of REMOVING SAND from the 1st of April, 1891, from the undermentioned places, within the Port limits, viz :—
Butchers' Island.
Western Side of Karanja.
Elephanta.
Trombay.
Talooka Alibaug.
2. No Sand to be removed within 100 yards of Pir Pau, Elephanta, or Butchers' Island Piers.
3. Payment will be required to be made in advance.
4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
MAURICE BEAN, Captain, I. M.,
Acting Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 4th March, 1891.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m. (Gun fire), on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1891, for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS and STORES required for the use of the Light Ship, Light Houses, Pilot Schooners, and other Vessels of the Port Department, the former for one year from 1st April, 1891, to 31st March, 1892, and the latter for two years from 1st April 1891 to 31st March, 1893.
The approved Tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement with a Deposit of Rs. 2,000 in cash Government Promissory Notes or Port Trust Bonds for the due fulfilment of the Contract in respect to the description, quantity, and quality of articles to be supplied and their prices.
The Tenders should include delivery at place of Shipment after examination and approval at this office of all stores for the several stations for which required.
Detailed particulars can be obtained at this office.
The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Trustees of the Port, and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of accepting the whole or any portion of any Tender and for certain articles separately.
HENRY MORLAND, Kt., Capt., I.M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 9th March, 1891.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS & SHAWL MERCHANTS.
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. I. H. THE CZAREWITCH.
Best Indian Jewellery and Curiosity Shop in Bombay.
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, AT 9-30 P.M.
IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES
THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.
ROMOLA TYNTE'S
GRAND DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL RECITAL.
PROGRAMME:—
1. Piano Solo......"Gigue in G"..........M. Watson.
CAPT. C. H. C. HEYMAN.
2. Recital........."In the Signal Box" ... G Sims.
MISS ROMOLA TYNTE.
3. Song ...."My Lady's Dower" .....Cowen.
DR. MARKS.
4. Recital........"The Faithful Soul" ....A. Proctor.
MISS ROMOLA TYNTE.
5. Violin Solo ....
MISS KERR PEARSE.
6. .... "A Quarrel between a Young Husband and W[illegible]
7. Recital ......"No Actress—A Dramatic Sketch in 4 Scenes"......Goodma[illegible]
MISS ROMOLA TYNTE.
8. Song.........."My Lady's Bower"......Hope Temp[illegible]
MISS MANT.
9. Recital ......"Our First Quarrel"......Jim's W[illegible]
MISS ROMOLA TYNTE.
10. Song........"The Devout Lover"......M. V. Wh[illegible]
MR. F. PREVOST.
11. Recital ...."The Spanish Mother"....Sir F. D[illegible]
MISS ROMOLA TYNTE.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Stalls, Rs. 3, (should be secured early. [illegible]
Dress Circle............Rs. 2 | Back Seats...... [illegible]
At Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOVELTY THEAT[illegible]

LESSEE..............................MR. GEORGE [illegible]

FOR TWO WEEKS ON[illegible]
COMMENCING MONDAY, MA[illegible]
MRS. POTTER
AND
MR. BELLEW,
SUPPORTED BY THE
CROFTON COMPANY,
IN SARDOU'S
LATEST AND GREATEST WORK,
"LA TOSCA."
FRORIA TOSCA............................MRS. POTTER.
BARON SCARPIA ....MR. BELLEW.

MRS. POTTER'S Magnificent Costumes by MONS. JEAN WORTH of Paris.

Produced under the sole direction of MR. BELLEW.

WEDNESDAY	18	DAVID GARRICK.
THURSDAY	19	
FRIDAY	20	CAMILLE.
SATURDAY	21	
MONDAY	23	SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
TUESDAY	24	
WEDNESDAY	25	FROU-FROU.
THURSDAY	26	
FRIDAY	27	LADY OF LYONS.

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Soldiers in Uniform half price to Fourth Seats.
Box Plan now open at SOUNDY and Co.
T. V. TWINNING, Acting Manager.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
WANTED

A TELEGRAPH Inspector, with a Good Knowledge of both Construction and Office Work. A man with a good mechanical Training and a Knowledge of Electric Light fitting would be preferred. Salary rising from Rs. 100 to Rs. 130. Apply to the Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arkonam.
F. H. TREVITHICK,
Acting Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, Madras, 6th March, 1891.

FOR SALE.

THE MATURESCENT AGE BILL.

THE Pamphlet by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K. C. I. E., showing that the Hindu Religion is *not* opposed to
SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL
to alter Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, may be obtained from Messrs. VEST & Co., Mount Road, Madras; Messrs THACKER & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta. Price Re. 1.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of OCCUPANCY of the following Plots of Land on Matheran Hill will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to the Highest Bidder, (subject to the approval and confirmation of the Collector of Tanna) on the 28th March, 1891, at 11 a.m.
Plot No. 53 admeasuring 8 acres 6 guntas.
Plot No. 99 do. 3 acres 14 guntas.
Plot No. 23 do. 3 acres 24 guntas.
Plot No. 17 do. 5 acres.
JAMES S. WILKINS,
Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent of Matheran.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL BRANDS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
TRABUCOS..............Rs. 3 12 Per 100
COQUETAS.............. „ 3 8 „

COROMANDEL CIGARS
AND
REAL BURMAHS.

MALTA CIGARS.
SPOTTED CABANAS, Rs. 11 Per 100.
Very Choice.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુ૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for an valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, wil be sent Post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn, London, Eng.

[illegible] N.

M[illegible] PANY.

[illegible] C ACID.
T[illegible] inst., at 3 p.m., Me[illegible] ublic Auction at the[illegible] account and at the[illegible]
TA[illegible] packed in whiting.
TA[illegible] d packed in whiting. [illegible] gor."
T[illegible] d packed in whiting.
[illegible] 12th instant, Messrs. [illegible] usual Weekly Auction [illegible] of grey and coloured [illegible]

[illegible] ANT PERFUMERY, &c., [illegible] Napoleon Price & Co., and [illegible]
[illegible] Y, the 12th instant, Messrs. [illegible] by Public Auction, at their [illegible] well-known makers, Napoleon [illegible] Co. just landed, the same con[illegible] bolic soap, transparent glycerine [illegible] moss rose, spinarosa, glorioia, [illegible] and glycerine, shaving sticks, [illegible] macassar oil, &c., &c., [illegible] s assorted perfumes in gilt cut [illegible] water, marrow oil, codliver oil, [illegible] s, tooth powder, &c., &c.

[illegible] TEAM PUMPS, ENGINES, &c. [illegible] SDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., [illegible] Co. will sell by Public Auction in [illegible] Bank of Bombay, Fort, on account [illegible] and wrought iron fittings. [illegible] mp delivery, about 835 gallons per [illegible] do. about 1,830 gallons per [illegible] 3 horse power.

[illegible] PORTABLE ENGINE AND MA- [illegible] CORRUGATED IRON SHED. [illegible] 3th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE [illegible] y Public Auction at Mody Bay, near [illegible] ount of the concerned— [illegible] gine, 10 Horse Power, complete, by Rus[illegible] [illegible] als of a corrugated iron shed.
MENESSE & Co.
[illegible] 11. 1891.

[illegible] EE, JOHNSTON & CO., [illegible] ORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

[illegible] VERY STABLES AT MIDDLE COLABA. [illegible] uctions received from the owner, Messrs. [illegible] OHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on [illegible] es THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant [illegible] n., the following valuable property.
The [illegible] buildings, situate at Middle Colaba, on the Port Trust la[illegible] generally known as Messrs. Lafond Brothers, Livery S[illegible] bles, together with their good will and contents, the same consisting of a large omnibus, brakes, phaetons, broughams, victorias, and other conveyances, horses, harnesses, saddles, large grain chests, benches, casks, tubs, sewing machine, and other furniture and effects appertaining to livery stables. The said property will be sold in one lot or in such lots as might be suitable to purchasers. The purchaser will be entitled to let the building or to remove the building materials at his option.
The property is on view.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitor to the owner, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, March 11, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, fancy table ornaments, and flowervases, K. O. table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, a strong and light pony cart with bay pony and harness, garden plants, &c., the property of Mr. A. Lawson.
The property is on view.

SALE OF PEARLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of the concerned.
9 rows 97 pearls 1:5 carats.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF WASTE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sooree Mohalla, outside the Fort, by order and in the godown of Hussonally Soolemanjee and on account and at the risk of Sha Rungildas Bhoocandas and Co.
About 350 cwts. reeling waste, No. 20.
About 150 cwts cop bottom.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Physician, European General Hospital, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th inst. at 2 p.m. on the premises of the European General Hospital, Boree Bunder—Unserviceable articles of furniture consisting of benches, boxes, tables, chairs, &c.

SALE of valuable landed properties at Mahim, near the Railway Station.
On SATURDAY, the 14th March, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee Bechra Akha, and on account and at the risk of Govind Ramjee, and the estate of the late Samuldass Bhowandass, the mortgagors, in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of December, 1885, the following properties, *viz* :—
Firstly.—All that piece of foras freehold ground, settled under Act VI. of 1851, containing by admeasurement 30,965 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements, and premises, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 93, 185, 188 and 182, and new Nos. 12916 and 13031, and new Survey No. 1-286, situate at Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, lying to the east of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and is bounded on the east partly by the Government ground and partly by the ground of Mariambibi, wife of Mahomed Ebrahim Valud Faizoodin Nowrungay, on the west by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, on the north by the Mahomedan burial ground, and on the south by the ground of Nagia Jasoo Kiney.
Secondly.—All that piece of foras freehold ground, settled under Act VI, of 1851, containing by admeasurement 12,796 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages, tenements, and premises standing thereon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 93, 185, 188, and 182, and new Nos. A-12916 and A-13331, and new Survey No. 1-2-64, situate at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and bounded on the east by the land belonging to the Bombay Municipality, on the west partly by the oart of Dossabhoy Banajee, and partly by the oart of St. Michael's Church, on the north by the Government ground, and on the south by the oart of Gabriel De Silva.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KHOJA STREET AND DUNCAN ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Damjee Meghjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Harridass Cooverjee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of September 1890, the following properties, viz. :—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government land with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate at Khoja Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and admeasuring 123-7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 278, 305, 308, 3093 and 4921, New Nos. 7595, 7576, 7597 and 11,162, and old survey Nos. 1288, 1267, 1268, and 1287, and new survey No. 3-4733, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C No. 7288 and Street No. 142, 144, and bounded on the east by the said Khoja Street, on the west by the property of the said Harridass Cooverjee, on the north by the property of Hora Abdoolally Hajeebhoy, and on the south by the propery of the said Harridass Cooverjee, which said property is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Harridass Cooverjee.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government land with messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate at Khoja Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and admeasuring 230-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 278,305,308-3093,4921, New Nos. 7576,7595,7597, 11162, old survey No. 1267,1268,1288,1267,1268,1287, and new survey No. 2-4738, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward C No. 7288, and Street Nos. 142, 144, and bounded on the east by the said Khoja Street, on the west and north by the property of the said Hurridass Cooverjee, and on the south by a gully, or sweeper's passage, which said property is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hurridass Cooverjee.
THIRDLY.—All that piece of Government land with the message and buildings standing thereon, situate at Upper Duncan Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, and admeasuring 240 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 422 and 423, New Nos. 7694, old survey Nos. 68 and 69, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward C No. 7348, and Street Nos. 173, 175, New Survey No. 4852, and bounded on the east and north by the property of the said Hurridass Cooverjee, on the west by the Upper Duncan Road, and on the south by the property of Mr. Chabildass Laloobhai, which said property is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hurridass Cooverjee.
FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Government land with the message and building's standing thereon situate at Upper Duncan Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and admeasuring 76 5-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 425, New No 7696, old Survey No. 67, New Survey No. 4852, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward C No. 7348, and street Nos. 173, 175, and bounded on the East and South by the property of Harridass Cooverjee on the West by the said Upper Duncan Road, and on the north by the property of Kessowjee Jadhowjee, which said property is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hurridas Cooverjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 29th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, opposite St Mary Church, the valuable and handsome F P blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table hanging lamp, Brussels and Persian carpets, the property of G C MACKAY, Esq. proceeding to England, Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, March 11, 1891.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, &c.,
Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., in their sale rooms in Apollo Street, sundry articles of furniture, consisting of glass cupboards, show cases, sofas, chairs, tables, counters, round, writing, dressing, washing, and pier tables, teapoys, side cabinets, iron safe, mirrors pictures, table, and fancy ornaments, perambulators, portmanteaus, native writing boxes, clocks, double and single cots, table and hanging lamps, sewing machines, crockery, cutlery, plated and glassware, &c., &c.
The property is on view.
SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Bombay, March 11, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION
OF
AUSTRALIAN HORSES
Imported by Messrs. WAREN TULLOCK & Co.
From Australia
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th March, 1891,
AT 3-30 p.m.
At Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables.
40 HORSES WILL BE SOLD at AUCTION to the highest bidder on the above date.
A rare chance to secure first class horses at a cheap rate.
PARTICULARS OF THE HORSES TO BE SOLD.
1—Bay mare. 4 years, 15-1 hands, unbroken, make good dog-cart horse.
2—Chestnut gelding, 5 years, 15-3 hands, make good brougham horse.
3—Roan gelding, 4 years, 15-3 hands, a well-bred horse, make good charger.
4—Bro mare, 4 years, 16 hands, good brougham mare.
5—Bay gelding. 4 years, 15-3 hands, quiet in saddle, good buggy horse.
6—Bro gelding, 4 years, 15-1 hands, quiet in saddle and single harness.
7—Bro gelding 4 years, 15-2 hands, make fine trapper.
8—Bay gelding, 4 years, 15-3 hands, unbroken, make good charger.
9—Bro gelding 4 years, 15-1 hands, unbroken, make good dog-cart horse.
10—Bay gelding, 6 years, 15-1 hands, thoroughly quiet, good hack.
11—Chesnut gelding, 4 years, 15 hands, make a good trapper.
12 Bay gelding, 6 years, 15 hands, saddle, first class cob.
13—Black gelding, 6 years, 15-2 hands, good quiet hack.
14—Bay gelding, 5 years, 15-1 hands, unbroken. make fine charger.
15—Bro gelding, 4 years, 16-2 hands, first class pair, quiet in double harness.
16—Bro gelding, 4 years, 16-2 hands, first class pair, quiet in double harness.
17—Bro mare, 4 years, 15-3 hands, good and quiet in double harness.
18—Bro mare, 4 years, 15-3 hands, good and quiet in double harness.
19—Bay gelding, 6 years, 15-2 hands, single harness, fast trotter.
20—Bro mare, 5 years, 15-1 hands, saddle and harness, "Lady's" hack.
21—Bay gelding, 4 years, 16 hands, quiet in double harness.
22—Bay gelding, 4 years, 16 hands, quiet in double harness.
23—Bro gelding, 4 years, 16 hands, quiet in double harness.
24—Bro gelding, 4 years, 16-1 hands, quiet in double harness.
25—Bro mare, 5 years, 16-1 hands, quiet in double harness.
26—Black gelding, 6 years, 15-1 hands, good cob, quiet in double harness.
27—Bay gelding, 6 years, 16 hands, double harness, good pair.
28—Bay gelding, 4 years, 16 hands, double harness, good pair.
29—Bay gelding, 4 years, 15-3 hands, double harness, first class brougham horse.
30—Bro gelding, 6 years, 15-2 hands, single and double harness good brougham horse.
31—Chus gelding, 6 years, 16 hands, double harness, quiet.
32—Chus gelding, 6 years, 16 hands. double harness, quiet
33—Black gelding, 6 years, 16-3 hands, double harness, horse quiet.
34—Chesnut gelding, 5 years, 15-3 hands, double harness, horse quiet.
35—Bay gelding, 4 years, 15-3 hands, double harness horse quiet.
36—Bay gelding, 4 years, 15-3 hands, double harness horse quiet.
37—Bay gelding, 6 years, 16-1 hands, double harness, horse quiet.
38—Bay gelding, 6 years, 16-1 hands, double harness, horse quiet.
39—Bay gelding, 5 years, 15-3 hands, quiet saddle single and double harness.
40—Bro gelding, 6 years, 15-3 hands, quiet saddle single and double harness.
Purchaser will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

If not previously disposed of the following Horses, the property of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, will be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., at Oomar Jamal's Stable, Byculla, on FRIDAY, 13th instant, at 3 p.m.
1.—Resaidar, b a g 15-3, 7 years. Wheeler in No. 1 Team.
2.—Rufus, b a g, 15-2½, 7 years.
3.—Rob Boy, b a g ; 16-0, 10 years.. } Leaders in No. 1 Team.
4.—Rebecca, b a m : 16-0, 10 years..
5.—Raja, br a g ; 16-0, aged, Leader in No. II Team, and driven as a pair to No. 4.
6.—Halma, r a m ; 14-3, 6 years, magnificent jumper, very temperate, and carries a lady.
1 chesnut C B Pony, 13-1, very good hack, and fast, in single harness.
The team has been constantly driven together, both with postilions and four-in-hand and all in hard working order.
Nos. 4 and 5 are good hacks.
The horses can be seen any morning at Government House, Malabar Point, and price and further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Ludha Ebraim & Co., Bellasis Road.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14-1½, goes in harness and saddle.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built Victoria, with removeable coach box.
1 bay Arab horse, 5 years off, 14-2, goes well in single and double harness.
1 country bred pony.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, the remaining surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Jemsedjee Nowrojee and Co., Cabinet makers, changing residence, consisting of teakwood and blackwood substantial made dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture of the latest design, and best workmanship, magnificent cabinets and almyras, Library bookcases, real satsuma vases, marble-pillars, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c., A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the medical store-keeper, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Government Medical Stores, Bellasis Road, Byculla—
A quantity of unserviceable medical stores,
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 154, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of THOMAS FOURACRES, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, March 11, 1891.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS
AND
HARMONIUMS

Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

Please Address—
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.
Rs. 25 per dozen, subject to 5 Per Cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT.

SIR JOHN POWER & SON,
JOHN'S LANE DISTILLERY,
DUBLIN.
TRADE MARK
P (in Diamond.)
POT STILL ONLY.
BOTTLED IN BOND AT THE DISTILLERY.
Swallows (5 Years Old) ....Rs. 30 per Dozen
„ (3 „) .... „ 27 „
Apply to
LYON & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 20th April 1891, at 1 p.m.
To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for Year ending 31st December 1890.
To elect a Director and Auditors.
To declare a Dividend.
To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 7th March, 1891.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,
(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)

TENDERS FOR CASTOR SEED.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church-Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on FRIDAY the 20th March, for the supply of 40,000 cwts. CASTOR SEED, between 1st July, 1891, and 30th June, 1892.
Forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to the Stores Department, Bombay or Ajmere.
Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Castor Seed," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the Tender, without which it will not be considered.
Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favour of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Company.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 27th February, 1891.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR TIMBER.

THE ACTING ENGINEER will receive Tenders till 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, 16th Inst., for the SUPPLY of 500 TIMBER SLEEPERS, five inches square, and ten feet long.
The Sleepers may be either of Malabar Poon, Eyne or Babool ; but no other Timber will be accepted.
Tenderers to state the earliest date when delivery will be completed.
The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit 5 Per Cent. on the amount of his Tender.
Specification may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.
W. W. SQUIRE,
Acting Engineer.
Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, March 9th, 1891.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. To be had at PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Pos free.
WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
Sole Depot for India and Burmah,
23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.
The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.
For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and after SUNDAY, March 1st, 1891, the PASSENGER and MIXED TRAINS WILL LEAVE and ARRIVE at the undermentioned Stations as under. For further particulars see Public Time-Table :—

STATIONS.	Local Mixed.	Local Mixed.	Through Pass.	STATIONS.	Local Mixed and Pass.	Through Mixed and Pass.	Through Mixed and Pass.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Poona ..dep.	8 0	15 45	20 40	Guntakal.dep.	..	8 30	20 5
Miraj ..{arr.	20 57	4 57	6 29	Londa.....arr.	..	2 7	13 5
Miraj ..{dep.	..	12 10	6 40	Castle Rock ..arr.	..	..	14 42
Londa....arr.	..	22 0	13 38	Miraj..{arr.	..	11 32	20 32
Castle Rock ..arr.	..	..	14 42	Miraj..{dep.	7 10	11 52	21 0
Guntakul.arr.	..	19 25	7 15	Poona....arr.	19 54	0 5	10 0

THROUGH DOWN MIXED.

	H. M.
Bijapur Dep.	11 45
Hotgi Arr.	16 40

The Train Service on other parts of the Line remains unaltered :—
W. M. STEUART,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 24th February, 1891.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL............ £ 588,075
REST .... „ 215,333
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months...................5 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months.......4 per cent. per annum
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.............. ..£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund.................................$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on Application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Propesal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS
FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
At their original prices, plus 8 annas or carriage, &c.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 20	8p.c.p.a.	Rs. 930
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	–
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ascock, Ashdown	,000	200	200	10	240
	750	150	150	7½	160
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros	16,825	200	185	18	44
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,500
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	875
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	905
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	150
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	–	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. et	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	80	1,10
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	298
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	380	30	102½
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	35
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	8 pr. ct.	51-52c dn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	–	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	380
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	–	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	–	77
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	990
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	14
Western India Flour	–	–	–	–	16

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	..	5 p.c.	[illegible]
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	–	do.	421

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	20	490
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	79xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	7½pr.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	670
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	1,005
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	950
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	610
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	510
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850 c dn
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	530
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	8.5
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	817½
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	325-30
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	615xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	240
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	798
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	75
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	192
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	945
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,260
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,645
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	10
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	190
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	725
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,135
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,375
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	27½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	412½
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,045
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	720-25

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	127½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	–	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	92
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	345
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,360
English Press and Manfg.					180
Fort	180	250	–	Rs. 20	965
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	
	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengol Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	425
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60-61½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	96½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	300	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	510
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	60	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	–	,000		Rs. 80	740

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-2	
China Leaf	„ 22-2	nom.
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„ 21-12	–
Do. Old	„ 21-14	„
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 22-2	
English Sovereigns	„ 14-1	
Do. Dragons	„ 14	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 106-10	
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„ 106-11	
Sycee Silver	„ 106	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Mr. Tomlinson's Lecture on the Water-supply of Bombay, Wilson College, 6 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, Election of Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Royal Artillery Athletic Sports at Colaba.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5 to 10 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th:—Malwa (s), from London. Yesterday:—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi; and H. M. Flagship Boadicea, Trincomalee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Singapore (s), for Genoa, &c.; Ebro (s), Hull, &c.; Landaura (s), Rangoon, &c.; and Roma (s), Calcutta, &c.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,159, daily average 148. Total of new patients, 716.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Mombassa, Mozambique, Quillimane, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Megna will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The Mails for China and Australia, pers. s. Malwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, on Friday, the 13th instant, at 8. a.m.,

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Dorabjee Hormusjee, a Parsee gentleman, residing at Foras Road, reports that on Monday night last, his house was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,500 stolen.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 1,979; of these 518, were new admissions, consisting of 242 males, 135 females, and 141 children. The average daily attendance was 70·68.

APPOINTMENT OF NAIB DEWAN OF INDORE.—The *Indu Prakash* says that as the Director of Public Instruction could not give leave to Rao Saheb Balcrishna Atmaram Gupte, Curator, Government Central Book Depot, he resigned his appointment and joined the new office as Naib Dewan at Indore. It is said that Rao Saheb Gopallrao Namsey, Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, is appointed in his place.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, respecting the death of Forra, a woman, aged 23 years, the wife of one Moses, a Jew. About eighteen days ago the deceased accidentally upset a kerosine oil lamp, setting her clothes on fire. She was severely burned about the face and chest, and was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died yesterday morning. The jury returned an open verdict.

PARSEE GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.—The date for closing the entries has been extended to Saturday, the 14th inst., after which date double entrance fees will be charged. The following two events have been added to the programme:—(1) 300 yards flat race for members of the Islam Cricket Club and all Mahomedan graduates and under-graduates. (2) 150 yards flat race for members of the Hindu Cricket Club and all Hindu graduates and under-graduates. Intending competitors are requested to send their applications to the Honorary Secretary, at Victoria Buildings, Fort.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY SPORTS.—The Royal Artillery Athletic Sports, which were announced to come off yesterday afternoon at Upper Colaba, have been postponed till this afternoon, as the preliminary preparations in the way of marking out the courses for the runners and erecting obstacles, &c., could not be completed in time, on account of the artillerymen having to attend a General's parade in the morning. All arrangements will be completed to-day and the sports, for which an attractive programme for to-day and to-morrow has been prepared, should prove highly interesting.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS AND PORTUGUESE.—We are informed that a general meeting of the members of the Native Christian Community (now called the East Indian Community) of the whole of the Island of Bombay, will be held to-morrow, at the office of the Bombay East Indian Printing Press "to protest against the attempt made to establish an association called the Bombay Portuguese Association, and to give their hearty adherence to the Bombay East Indian Association, which has been in existence for upwards of four years, and which has done material good to the community at large."

POCKET-PICKING AT CRAWFORD MARKET.—Another case of pocket-picking came before Mr. C. W. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the offender being a Hindoo, named Suckia Gunnoo, who was arrested outside the Crawford market on the 5th instant. He had picked the pockets of a man, relieving him of a purse containing a gold ring and some money. On the prisoner being brought before the Magistrate on the 5th instant, he denied having been previously convicted, although his reputation as a notorious character was well known to the police, and was in consequence remanded to jail to allow the records of his former convictions to be produced. On the production of these the accused did not deny them. The Magistrate convicted Suckia and sentenced him to undergo hard labour for twelve months.

A "CURIOUS MISTAKE" AND WHAT CAME OF IT.—Vithoo Laxman, a mill-hand, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with theft. About a month ago, Ballo Bhicoo, the complainant in the case, who is employed in the same mill as the accused, missed his cap and dhotie from the place where he kept them while at work in the mill. On Sunday afternoon last, while he was on his way to Walkeshwar, he saw the accused walking along the same road with a friend, and on his head, the complainant saw his long lost cap. He at once gave information to a policeman on duty there, and the accused was arrested. The accused said in defence that the cap came into his possession by a "curious mistake." He thought it to be his own. On going home he found out his "curious mistake;" but did not bother himself about rectifying his error. The accused admitted that he knew the cap to be the property of the complainant. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to 10 days' rigorous imprisonment.

LADY HARRIS AND SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.—On Thursday last a treat was given at Government House, Parel, by H. E. Lady Harris, to the Sunday School children of St. Mary's Church, Parel., and the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways Parel day schools. The Sunday School children assembled at 4 o'clock p.m. at St. Mary's Church, and marched to Government House, where the day school children, parents, and friends had assembled. Tea was served on the verandah of Government House, and Lady Harris, accompanied by Captain the Hon. St. Leger Jervis and Captain Cox, A-D-C., and a large party of ladies, arrived in time to adjourn with the children to the grounds, where a large marquee was erected and tables spread with fruits, and sweets. Merry-go-rounds and races were provided. Lady Harris adjourned to the marquee and graciously distributed the prizes, consisting of a beautiful selection of books, dolls, &c. After the distribution Lady Harris and party left amidst the ringing cheers of the little ones. The Governor's Band was in attendance.

THE BURGLARY AT PEDDAR ROAD.—Datto Koher, a Purdeshee, formerly employed as a "ramoshee" by the Deccan Education Society, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with receiving stolen property with the knowledge that it was stolen. It may be remembered that about two months ago Mr. Henry Conder's bungalow at Peddar Road was broken into, and property worth Rs. 1,081 stolen. One Bachoo, a noted character, was arrested on the 17th of January last with part of the stolen property in his possession. He was placed before Mr. Hamilton, and being convicted was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. From the information received from Bachoo, the Pardasee was arrested at Allahabad on the 24th of last month with the missing portion of Mr. Conder's property in his possession. He was brought to Bombay and placed before Mr. Hamilton yesterday. The accused in his defence stated that the property was given to him by Bachoo. He was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SWADESHI MILLS.—The directors of the Swadeshi Mill Company, in their report for 1890, state that the favourable hopes they had entertained of the results of the working of the mill for the period under review have been fairly realised. The operations show a net total profit of Rs. 1,27,905-10-4, of which Rs. 1,03,125-3-2 were earned during the last half-year. Deducting the net loss of Rs. 51,524-10-9 incurred during the previous year, the balance to the credit of profit and loss account on 31st December, 1890, was Rs. 76,380 15-7, which, the directors have, after mature consideration, resolved to dispose of as under; (*a*) by transfer to depreciation and renewal account Rs.30,000-0-0; (*b*) by carrying forward the balance to the profit and loss account of 1891, Rs. 46,380-15-7—total Rs.76,380-15-7. The directors are of conviction that such a disposition of the profits at this stage of the company's progress is not only essential for strengthening its position, but highly conducive to its true and permanent interests. Hence, though they regret that they cannot recommend the payment of any dividend, they trust the course adopted will meet with the approval of the shareholders.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following are the winning numbers of the tramway prizes:—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green	Line Up	1	D855601
Special	Line Down	½	C540801
	Rs. 10 Prizes.	**As.**	**Nos.**
Special	Line Down	2	C263227
„	„ Up	„	C091881
Brown	„ Down	1½	C182601
Lavender	„ „	„	C175342
„	„ „	„	C172259
„	„ Up	„	C074431
Special	„ Down	1	F075841
„	„ „	„	F063201
Lavender	„ Up	„	C984098
Green	„ Down	„	D854504
„	„ „	„	D814201
Yellow	„ „	„	D707162
Lavender	„ Up	¼	C209401
„	„ Down	„	C187701
Brown	„ „	„	C138577

FILLIS'S CIRCUS.

THE entertainments provided by Mr. Fillis in his Mammoth Circus pavilion seem to have acquired a popularity that has been almost unprecedented for some years past in Bombay. Large as the pavilion is—and its capacity for accommodation has been estimated at some 8,000 persons—the management have been compelled for some nights past to turn away purchasers of tickets with a request to come another time, the tickets being held good for that occasion. Many are nightly disappointed in this manner; and still the numbers of the applicants for admission continue increasing. Mr. Fillis must have learnt by this time, if he did not know of it before, that popularity, like greatness, has its penalties and inconveniences; and that he must, in deference to public appreciation, prolong his stay in Bombay if he can. The causes of this extraordinary popularity are not far to seek. Everything in connection with the entertainment appears to have been perfected with precision, ingenuity, and the regularity of clock-work The artists and the animals have been trained almost to perfection; and the success with which they go through their performances, without a hitch or failure, often in positions of imminent peril to their lives and limbs, inspires confidence in the most nervous of spectators, especially of the gentler sex. With the majority of natives, the four lions in their iron cage, tamely receiving the lashes administered by Captain Russell and going through antics, rather indignified of the "King of Beasts," form the cynosure. Dan Feeley is a prodigy as regards the development of muscular power; and his perilous slide for life; his high vaulting and double and triple somersaults in the air entitle him to the position of premier, which he occupies among the acrobats of the troupe. The balancing ladder performance shows the nerve and daring which Mdlle. Kate can command in perilous positions. The Spanish Bolero, a pleasing descriptive act on two horses, in which Mr. and Mrs. Fillis illustrate scenes in sunny Spain, has several points for admiration. Master Peacock's riding and management of six beautiful ponies, bear evidence to his high rank in the profession in future. But we must stop further indicating the character of an entertainment, every item in which has its own peculiar charms, only remarking that those who have not already derived the pleasure of a visit to the Circus would be wise in doing so at once, as Mr. Fillis and his troupe give the last performance in Bombay next Saturday.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

MR. SMETHAM, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, on behalf of Mansookram Chugunlal, who charges Mahmedbhai Bhuloo with cheating. The complainant in his information stated that he was a shroff doing business at Chippi Chawl, under the name and style of Balabhai Mugunlal, since the 1st October, 1890. He had been acting as banker or shroff of one Ismail Ellias, and as such on agreement with the said Ismail Ellias, he had a particular lien on all goods purchased by the said Ismail Ellias from the bazaar, and for which he used to pay on his behalf. Ismail Ellias used to ship such goods to England, or sell through some one or other of the export agency offices. The complainant used to receive the proceeds of the drafts drawn by Ismail Ellias against such shipments in order to recoup himself for the monies advanced by him for the purchase of such goods, and he retained the shipping documents relating to such goods until he received such payment. He, complainant, knew the firm of Dawoodbhoy Tajiani, which is solely managed by one Mahomedbhai Bhuloo, through whom the said Ismail Ellias has on more than one occasion previously shipped such goods. On all such occasions Mahomedbhai Bhuloo had paid to him or to his man the proceeds of the drafts drawn against the goods shipped. On the 6th February, Ismail Ellias consigned through the firm of Dawoodbhai Tajiani 299 cases of olibanum to England, for which the firm of Dawoodbhai Tajiani had agreed to advance Rs. 10,000. Mansukhram Mugunlal having paid for the said 299 cases of olibanum had a particular lien on the same as aforesaid, and therefore he sent his *moonim* Nagindas Jethabhai with Ismail Ellias to the office of Dawoodbhai Tajiani at Mandvie to receive payment of the draft as usual. Nagindas, upon being asked by Mohamedbhai Bhuloo for the shipping documents relating to the cases said he would not part with the same until he received the advance agreed to be made in respect of them; he at the same time clearly informing Mahomedbhai that his master had a particular lien on them as he had paid the purchase money for the same. Upon this Mahmedbhai promised to pay the said money forthwith, and upon the faith of such promise his (complainant's) *moonim* Nagindas parted with such documents. Mahmedbhai then after taking the signature of Ismail Ellias to some papers purporting to be the invoices for the consignment took Nagindas to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China and told him to wait downstairs, saying he would fetch the amount from upstairs. Mahmedbhai did not come down till about 5 o'clock, and then went away without the knowledge of Nagindas who waited at the Bank till about 6 p.m. that day. As Mahmedbhai had not then returned he went to the shop of Mahmedbhai at Mandvie, where Mahmedbhai told him that he could not get the amount that day, but promised him he would pay it the following morning. On the morning of the 7th inst. Nagindas called again at the office of Mahmedbhai and asked for the sum of Rs. 10,000, when he was again put off with another promise of payment. Finally Mahmedbhai on various frivolous pretences refused to pay the amount in question. On learning the above facts, complainant instructed counsel to write a notice to Mahmedbhai. Notwithstanding this intimation, which was duly served, the money was not paid.

Evidence for the prosecution in support of the above fact was led yesterday, and the case was adjourned till 2-30 p.m. on the 17th instant.

THE *Siecle* announces that the French Diplomatic Agent in Cairo has notified the Egyptian Government as a confirmation of the French protest against British interference in the native judicial system, that the French Government refuses to agree to the economies resulting from the conversion of the debt being used for the abolition of the corvee, and for increasing the effective of the army and police. The commission of the Public Debt will, therefore, hold the surplus until an arrangement satisfactory to France has been concluded. The *Siecle* adds that Egyptian public opinion approves the French protest and the retaliatory measures taken against Great Britain for thus violating all international treaties and her most solemn engagements.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6s., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

UNAUTHORISED POSSESSION OF A HOUSE.

SHIVAJEE DHURMAJEE *vs.* LIMBABAI AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff's claim was to require the defendants to give up peaceable possession to him of such portion of a house in 6th Camateepoora Street as was in their occupation and for recovery of the rent thereof from 15th April, 1890, &c. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Mankar, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhuramsey, and Cama, appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the second and third defendants.

The plaintiff brought the suit as the executor of his sister Ellubai, who died intestate at Bombay on the 1st December, 1889. Letters of Administration were issued to the plaintiff. The defendants entered into possession of Ellubai's house on the 15th April, 1890, and refused to vacate or to attorn to the plaintiff; and the first defendant had also interfered with the plaintiff's tenants, and had attempted to collect the rents for herself.

The case was heard three days; and his lordship, in delivering judgment, declared that the plaintiff was the administrator of his sister Ellubai. His lordship believed the documentary evidence produced by the plaintiff and entirely disbelieved the oral evidence adduced by the first defendant, Limbabai, in support of her case. Her case was that the house in question was given by her father-in-law Dhurmajee in his life-time to Ellubai by a deed of gift. After some time, the house being in a dilapidated state, Ellubai came to an arrangement with the plaintiff's brother, Nursu Dhurmajee, who was residing with her at the time; and a Marathi writing was executed by Ellubai in his favour, and the vacant land was sold for Rs. 50 to Nursu Dhurmajee, who rebuilt the house in question. There was a proviso in the document that Ellubai should live in the house during her life-time. The first defendant said that the document was missing, and she brought some evidence as to the contents of the document which the Court could not rely upon. The attesting witnesses and the man who wrote the alleged document were all dead. There was really nobody to prove it except the first defendant, and it was impossible for the court to act upon such evidence. The defence set up by Limbabai was, moreover, different from her written statement. There was no corroborative evidence called by the defendant. The only witnesses she produced were the tenants, and Rukmabai, and a Marwaree money-lender, whose evidence was not such as the Court could give any weight to. It was impossible to treat such evidence as corroborative evidence. Under the circumstance, the Court must give weight to the documentary evidence produced by the plaintiff. His lordship gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff, and directed that the defendants should deliver up possession of the house to him and pay him rent at the rate of Rs. 5 per month from 15th April, 1890, until possession was given. The first defendant was ordered to pay to the plaintiff his costs of the suit. As regarded the second and third defendants, the Court made no order as to costs.

A SUIT BETWEEN COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTORS.

VULLIBHOY KHANBHOY *vs.* NOORBHOY GHELLABHOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiff, asked his lordship for a decree in terms of an award made by Messrs. Dawoodbhoy Ebrahim and Dawoodbhoy Abdool Hoosein, the arbitrators appointed in the suit. There was no opposition, and his lordship made a decree in terms of the award.

The award recited that, by an order made on the 3rd May, 1890, the suit and all other matters in difference between the parties were referred to the arbitrators abovenamed, who were chosen by and between the parties. They adjudged that the defendant Abdoolali Peerbhoy was not a partner with the plaintiff or defendants in the transactions set forth in the plaint, that the plaintiff had a one-third share in the business, the defendant Rehmanjee Khanbhoy had also a one-third share; the defendants Noorbhoy Ghellabhoy, Abdool Hoosein Ghellabhoy, Essoofali Ghellabhoy, Esmaljee Ghellabhoy, Kaderbhoy Ghellabhoy, and Hassonali Ghellabhoy had each a one by twenty-one shares; and the defendants Kumroodin Alibhoy and Sultanali Alibhoy had each a one by forty-two shares. The partnerships were to be deemed to have ended on the 8th January, 1890, and had resulted in a loss. The amount of its debts was Rs. 3,25,110-4-9, while the amount of debts due to it was Rs. 75,654-9-3. The value of the assets was Rs. 1,69,000. A sum of Rs. 23,031-5-2 was due to the partnership from the plaintiff, a sum of Rs. 5,877-13-3 each from Noorbhoy Ghellabhoy, Abdool Hoosein Ghellabhoy, Essoofali Ghellabhoy, Esmalji Ghellabhoy, Kadurbhoy Ghellabhoy and Hussonali Ghellabhoy. A sum of Rs. 2,938-14-8 each was due from Kumroodin Alibhoy and Sultanali Alibhoy; and Rs. 16,279-3-7 from Rehmanjee Khanbhoy. The plaintiff was to receive to his own use all debts due to the partnership and pay and discharge all claims due by the partnership. He was to have charge of all the assets of books, papers, and writings relating to the partnership. On the final determination of the suits, Sulleman Lakha *vs.* Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others, and Vullibhoy Khanbhoy *vs.* Sorabjee Dosabhoy and others, in case any award of profits was declared payable to the parties, such profits were to be divided between the partners in the proportions of their shares above set forth. And in case of any loss being declared by any decree, it was to be paid by the partners in the same proportion. The plaintiff was to pay to the defendants the amount of rent after recovering it from Mr. C. A. Turner, the Receiver in the two suits above referred to. Each party was to bear his own costs of this suit; while the plaintiff was to pay the costs of the reference, Rs. 190.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Roma, Captain A. M. Rait, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Galle, with a general cargo.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Captain G. Orengo, will sail to-day for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I. S. N.Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. L. Bliss, Revd. Piscalar, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Baccarro, Miss Esperance, Mrs. Barton, Mr. Rulliman, Mr. and Mrs. McCelland and 696 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Alpine	1384	Barr	B	F Muir & Co
„ Acworth	1403	Kennedy	H	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Scharlachberger	1854	Groot	K	Glade
„ Wai	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ W. Hall	1835	Kilvert	M	K Nixon & Co
„ Windsor	1797	Raeburn	N	W&A Graham & Co
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes & Co
„ Megna	753	Steuart	Q	M Mackenzie & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Neera		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peshawur	2136	Wheeler	1	P & O S N Co
„ Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bozoni
„ Malwa	1694	Preston	5	P & O S N Co
„ Sandfield	1294	Macleod	6	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Lycia	2116	Jones	9	K Nixon & Co
„ L. Tower	2071	Lawrie	12	T Morrison
„ Kirby Hall	1668	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co
„ Pemba	986	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Malwa (s)	Preston	London, Feb 12.
10	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, March 7.
	H. M's. Flagship Bodicea	Curz'n-Howe	Trincomalee, Mar 5.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa, &c.
	Ebro (s)	Morgan	Hull, &c.
	Landaura (s)	Clark	Rangoon, &c.
	Roma (s)	Rait	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Bisagno, Captain Orengo, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hongkong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Horewood, for Marseilles, &c.
„ Scharlachberger, for Hamburg, &c.
„ Malwa, for China, &c.

BEFORE you buy anything ask two questions: "Do I really want it? Can I do without it?" Honestly answered, these questions may make you rich; but they will never prevent you from buying SAPOLIO. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
	ARRIVALS.				**DEPARTURES.**
December.					
25	Amizade (Bg)	Fukeer Sumsoon	Delagoa Bay		
February.					
19	Castledale	Weatherhead	Suakim	28	Calcutta
20	Etoile F Gun boat	Carfort	Obock	26	Obock
	La bourdonnais	Schmitz	Bombay	25	Bombay
22	LimpopoPort Gun boat	Coutinho	Jeddah	27	Mozambique
24	Chiyoda	Arai	Glasgow	25	Japan
	Cartatone It. gun boat	Marini	Mahe		Mussowa
	Oceana	Tomlin	London	24	Sydney
	Rotherfield	Freeman	Calcutta	26	Marseilles
	Tuna	Lovell	Berbera	25	Perim&Zeilla
	Calliope	Freetam	Rangoon	24	London
25	Amazone	Tezegabel	Marseilles	25	Zanzibar
	Deccan	Bray	Bombay	26	Mussowa
	Hodeida	Mahomed Damer	Suez	28	Suez
	Mount Lebanon	Nelson	Calcutta		Mussowa
	Woodcock	Craig	Bombay	27	Berbera
	Delta	Hanori	Marseilles	26	Shanghai
	Rockliff	Donovon	Cardiff		
26	Staffa	Ostergard	Pondicherry.	26	Marseilles
	King fisher H M's	Gardiner	Berbera		
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Hodeida	2	Hodeida
	Domenico Balduino	Cruciani	Bombay	26	Genoa
	Tenasserim I G	Black	Berbera		
	Langoe	Craig	Akyab	26	PortSaid F O
	Assam	Webber	Bombay		
	Loanda	Romas	Lisbon	27	Zanzibar
	Carthage	De Horne	Sydney		London
	whiteheather (Yacht)	Caines	Cowes		Colombo
27	Rohilla	Speck	Calcutta		London
28	Clio	Colman	Bombay	28	Hull
	Palestina	Driden	Mussowa	1	Mossowa
	Kiser-i-Hind.	Atkinson	London	28	Calcutta
	Sachsen	Gossel	Hamburg		China
	Hohenzollern	Fehnkleu	Sydney		Bremen
March.					
1	Oswestry	Garnsworthy	Cardiff		
	Isla de Panay	Baste	Manilla	1	Barcelona
	Aislaby	Dennis	Kurrachee		Antwerp
	Baron Clyde	Russel	Bombay	2	Trieste
	Kolpino	Rice	London	3	Bombay
2	Saghalien	Homery	China		Marseilles
3	Barman	Orgel	Australia		Hamburg
	Bramo	Sikemeier	Rotterdam		Batavia
	Strait of Belle Isbo	Grigs	Manilla		London
	Tamar H M's Troop Ship.	Hummet	Portsmouth		Hongkong
	Woodcock	Craig	Berbera		

Aden, March, 3.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 8.

Robertson, Major, Ms, Pol Dept, on leave, from Sutna.

MARCH 9.

Fitzpatrick, Surgn-Major, Ms, Medical Dept, from leave, from England.
Leigh, Col, Bengal, 2nd High L I, on duty, from England.
Merewether, Captain, 7th B C, rejoining, from England
Rainey, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Burma Regt, rejoining, from England.
Swiney, Lieut, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.

MARCH 10.

Hughes, Col, Bo, Comy-Genl, on tour of inspection, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 10.

Strong, Col, 10th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to England
Woodcock, Col, Bo, Civil Employ, on furlough, to England.
Batten, Captain, Bengal, Dy Act-Genl, on furlough, to England.
Preston, Captain, 9th Bo Infy, on furlough, to England
Grey, Col, 7th Bo Infy, on furlough, to England.
Rainey, Lieut, Ms 2nd, Burma Regt, to rejoin, to Chin Hills.
Swiney, Lieut, Bengal, R E, to rejoin, to Rewal Pindi.
Robertson, Major, Ms, Pol Dept, on leave, to Europe
Lane, Lieut, Bengal, Hyd Cont, to rejoin, to Hingoli.
Fitzpatrick, Surgn-Major, Ms, Medical Dept, from furlough, from Coimbatore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 11th March, 1891.

1. On Saturday next the Corps will parade at the Municipal Office at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Colaba to continue the annual course of Gun Target practice. Members of both Batteries who have not received their uniform are requested to attend.

2. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time).

3. The proficiency class will meet at Head-Quarters to-day and to-morrow at 6 p.m. and at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

4. The following drills will take place this week for No. 2 Battery:—Friday, 5-45 p.m., Gun Drill. To-morrow, at 5-45 p.m., Squad Drill, under Sergt. S. W. Chart, at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 11th March, 1891.

1. The class for Proficiency Certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters on Friday next, the 13th instant, at 6 p.m. Candidates for the forthcoming examination are requested to attend.

2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lce-Corpl. A. Monk, "C" Company, from 7th March to 7th September 1891.

3. The following promotions will take effect in "D" Company from this date:—

Vol. J. W. Gordon to be Corporal, vice Corpl. Fern, transferred to "G" Company.

Vols. C Engel, W. Rowe, W. Small, W. J. Sell, to be Lance-Corporals, to complete establishment.

4. There will be Company Drill for "D" Company behind the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m., on Friday next, the 13th instant. Mafti, with rifles, &c.

5. "F" Company Prize Competitions will take place on the 17th, 18th and 19th instant. Members who have not received particulars can do so on applying to the Officer Commanding the Company. No member will be eligible for prizes who are not efficient for the season.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—1 Hogshead Whisky, W. B. Green and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—30 drums turpentine, A. Abdool Hoosien; 35 barrels salamonaic, H. Goculdass; 6 cases butter, Dhunjeebhoy Cavasjee; 152 Kegs zinc paint, N. Surafally and Co; 50 cases soap, S. Essoofbhoy; 50 cases slates, E. Dewoodbhoy; 72 boxes tinplates, N. P. Nathan and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—10 packages medicine, etc., Sodder and Co.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—25 cases matches, N. Nuroodin; 50 cases matches, A. Ebrahim; 5 casks lead shot, O. J. Vaijani; 20 cases vermilion, C. Rajbhoy and Co; 15 cases matches, E. Allybhoy; 50 drums linseed oil, M. Esmaljee; 1,060 Kegs paints of sorts, Walter Nutter and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Juno s—2 Hogsheads brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Oriental s—2 casks rectified spirits, Cowasjee Nawrojee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 8 cases saffron. A Amoros and Co; 67 cases provisions, &c.. Lawrence and Co.

THE Lancashire members are reported to be satisfied with the assurances they have received respecting Lord Cross's despatch on the Indian factory question. In consequence they will await the issue of the text of the bill to be introduced by the Indian Government before taking any further steps in the matter. It is expected that even on the question of the minimum age for children a satisfactory arrangement will be eventually come to.

ON Monday (16th ult.) the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Osborne for Portsmouth. the residence of the General Commanding the Southern District being ready for occupation. Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg accompanied them and remained to luncheon. On Tuesday (17th ult.) Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) left Osborne for Kensington Palace, crossing to Portsmouth with Princess Margaret, Prince Arthur, and Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught, who were to join the Duke and Duchess of Connaught there. Lord Rowton arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal Family.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—2 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 111 bales wool, C Ludha; 2 casks chutney and 7 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 100 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co: 78 bales wool, G Rudha Kesson; 400 bales cotton Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 26 bales wool, D Nagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur s—1,000¼ cwts mayrabollams 60 bales goat skins, W and A Grahm and Co; 55 cwts gum and 70 cwts olibanum, B. Sajun; 169 cwts gum, C. Sooman; 38 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, and 4 cases nutmeg, M Lalljee; 3 bales woolen carpets, Hyien and David; 23 bales goat skins and 7 bales hides, R Dhumjee; 170 cwts olibanum, 234 cwts gum, Nurpal Mowjee; 140 cwts gum, J Samjee; 240 cwts coir yarn, and 33 bales goat skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 27 cwts olibanum and 32 cwts gum, Jaitha Motsee; 19 bales skins; R Kaderbhoy 50 cwts gum, G Sajpal; 171 cwts olibanum, 60 cwts gum, and 2¼ cwts nutmeg, S Runchordass; 31¼ cwts fish-maws, J M Sowjeebhoy; 47 cases bristles, Beir and Katz; 36 bales skins, Owen and Okell; 105 cwts gum, 4 cases cardamum seed, 10¼ cwts rampatree, &c C. Chuterbhoy, 46 bales skin, S Moloobhoy and Co; 35 bales skins, H T H. Gunny; 20 bales skins, C. Jooma and Co; 14 bales hides, H Joomal; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Labourdonnais s—971 cwts sandalwood, Nowrojee Framjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Ackworth s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 22 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 500 bales cotton Gaddum, Bythel and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Peshawur s—17 cwts ivory, A Blascheck and Co.
Scharlachberger s—1,320 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 330 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 125 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 999 cwts poppyseed, and 110 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 1,914 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 550 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 500 cwts coir-yarn, R Khetsee; 6 cases bristles, Volkart Brothers; 1,595 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 265 bales cotton, E Spinner, and Co; 100 tons Indian cutch, The Bombay B T Co; 990 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, and 2,199¼ cwts myrabollams. 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lansdowne Tower s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,620 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts mustardseed, George Lockhart and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed and 822 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Durst and Co.
Wennington Hall s—800 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Scharlachberger s—330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 3,080 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 365 bales cotton, Valkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Windsor s—60 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Fastnet s—6,646¼ cwts castorsed Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, David Sasson and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—2,001 cwts linseed, and 434¼ cwts groundnuts, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, R Kadubhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Windsor s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fastnet s—110 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 716 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 550 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—918 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 46 bales twist, S Motilal; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 255 bales cotton, E Shapoorjee; 34¼ cwts fishmaws, and 93¾ cwts sharkfins, H Ruhimtoolabhoy and Co; 149 bales twist, Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Ritchie Stuart and Co; 100 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 50 bales twist, D Gangjee; 28 bales twist, D P Marker; 2 cases cambay stone, A C Esmaljee; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 50 bales twist, T Mooljee and Co; 50 bales twist, N S Sassoon; 75 bales twist, Tata and Co; 150 bales cotton, H A Esmall and Co; 42 bales cotton and 300 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 30 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and M Co.
Malwa s—16 chests opium, the P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—375 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 330 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 165 bales twist, E J Abraham; 125 bales twist, N J Ebraham; 300 bales twist, C Ebram; 200 bales twist, Framje Sands and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist New Great Eastern S W Co; 225 bales twist, E Noosdin and Co; 51 bales twist Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co;
Lombardy s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist Ritchie Stuart and Co; 375 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 95 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 80 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, D Gangjee; 150 bales twist Killick, Nixon and Co; 35 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—900 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 53 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF MARCH, 1891.

SUMMARY.

The fall of pressure continues over the whole of the Indian region, the decrease being rapid in Sind and Rajputana, brisk in the Punjab, Gujarat, on the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts, and generally moderate in other provinces. Readings are comparatively high at Indore and the Central Provinces, and low along the East Coast. Pressure reads below the normal average everywhere, the excess being considerable at some stations in the Madras Pressidency. The abnormals point to the existence of a small depression to the eastwards of Negapatam. Winds blow from the south-west or north-west in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, Gujarat, and Central India. In the Central Provinces the directions are south-easterly or north-easterly, but in most other districts the winds are variable. The force has been fresh at Karachi, Rajkot, Malegaon, Bombay, Goa, Calicut, Madras and Negapatam, and moderate or light in other places. The maximum temperature is almost everywhere below the average, the deficiency being very considerable at Rajkot, Raipur and Nagpur. The highest maximum was 99° at Secunderabad. Nights are very hot at Madras, Malegaon and Hoshangabad. In other districts the variations from the mean of the season are generally small. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Ajmere (54°). Humidity has risen almost everywhere, and the sky is clear in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. In other provinces it is cloudy to overcast. Light to moderate showers are reported to have fallen at Rajkot, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Masulipatam, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. Weather is showery in the Madras Presidency and in the Central Provinces. An abnormal depression exists to the eastwards of Negapatam, and the weather along the East Coast will probably be squally and disturbed. Conditions are also somewhat favourable for light showers in the Central Provinces.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A GOOD story is told in the *Spectator* of one of our living Bishops, who once stayed at the house of a country gentleman—a teetotaller. On the dinner-table there were no intoxicants, but the host said to his guest in an undertone, "My lord, you will find some wine in your bedroom." By and by the squire came to dine with the Bishop, and found wine set before him, but the Bishop also took care to say quietly during dinner, "Mr. So-and-so, you will find some water in your bedroom."

THE *Daily Chronicle* contradicts the statement which lately appeared in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that Mr. Cecil Rhodes is on Mr. Parnell's side in the Irish quarrel Mr. Rhodes has not, according to the *Chronicle*, yet made up his mind. *United Ireland*, however, last week not only had an article on Mr. Rhodes in terms of effusive gratulation, but gave Mr. Rhodes's head in its cartoon as that of a new patron saint, chromolithographed in pink, with a beautiful green nimbus round it.

COTTON TWEEDS.—For Summer Suits, nothing is neater or more suitable than the superior Cotton Tweeds sold by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore. Price As. 8 per yard. Samples free on application.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 5. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD LINKS ! GOLD STUDS ! ! GOLD SOLITAIRES ! ! Made in the latest styles on our premises of Indian Gold. CREST or MONOGRAM engraved by experienced Engravers.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

BROWN OXFORD SHOES Rs. 10-8, Brown Lace Boots Rs. 12-8, Boots and Shoes of every description.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

PIANOS TUNED on Yearly System. PIANOS and HARMONIUMS REPAIRED and TUNED. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON 3, Rampart Row.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CRAIG LAND FOR SALE.—The LAND and BUNGALOWS on it, called Craig Land, opposite the Byculla Club. Title perfect. R. SKIPSEY, Solicitor, 62, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—By order of the Administrator General, at Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., 4 Fox-Terriers, the property of the late M. E. Leckie, Esq.

MESSRS. C. JOST and Co., Scientific Instrument-makers and Electro-platers, have REMOVED their Establishment from Meadow Street to Hornby Row, No. 15, opposite the General Post Office.

LOST.—FOX TERRIER DOG, Tan Head and White Body, with Black Marks on the Skin. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning to EWART LATHAM & Co., Fort.

AMERICAN ORGAN SUITABLE FOR A CHURCH.—Wanted a Second-Hand Instrument. Must be in good order, and fairly Powerful. Apply with Particulars to "PADRE," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—ACKERMAN-LAWRENCE'S Sparkling Saumur "Dry-Royal." Per Dozen Quarts, Rs. 24. Apply to KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a JUDGE, for a Native State, in C. I., on probation for 6 months. He must be a Graduate in Law of any University, and must have a sufficient knowledge of Hindi. Experience and practical knowledge of Law are essentially necessary. Pay Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200. By annual increments of Rs. 25. Apply to "J. G," care of this Office.

WANTED, immediately, a Lady Superintendent for an Hotel. Salary Rs. 80, with free Lodging. English preferred. Apply to "S.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, second-hand BOILER, to work up to about 80lbs. Pressure. Apply stating price to "BOILER," care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a young American Gentleman a position as ASSISTANT in a Mercantile Business, at Bombay. High references given.—HOWARD ROSENPLAENTER, Medan, O. K., Sumatra.

WANTED, an experienced GRADUATE to take charge of the duties of Chief Medical officer of the Rajpipla State, for a period of six months. Salary Rs. 200. Apply, with full statement of qualifications and testimonials, to The Administrator, Nandod, Rewa Kantha.

LARGE ROOMS or SMALL BUNGALOW wanted, suitable for a Club. Central position preferred. Apply to "FIDELITAS," care of this Paper.

MR. HASLAM'S 2ND SERIES OF SERVICES.—BIBLE READING at the Girgaum Mission House DAILY at 7-30 a.m. till Saturday, the 13th inst. EVANGELISTIC SERVICE at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, daily at 6 p.m. till FRIDAY, inclusive. ALL cordially invited to both daily.

FOR SALE.—5 Couple Foxhounds. Price Rs. 125 per couple.—Apply to E. E. STEEL, Hon. Secy. Bombay Hunt.

TO LET.—The UPPER STOREY of a BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba. Splendid position, facing Back Bay. Apply to "F," care of this Office.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, NASIK.—Copies of the CLUB'S RULES for the Game of Golf may be obtained from Dr. D. MacDonald, University Registrar, Bombay, or from the Hony. Secretary. Price, 4 Annas a Copy to Members. Price 8 Annas a Copy to others.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

NOW READY.— QUESTIONS AND Answers of HIGH COURT PLEADERS' and Sub-Judges' Examination from 1889 to 1889. Price Rs. 10. Can be had from the author, Mr. BEJONJEE RUTTONJEE KOTEVAL, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, as well as all BOOK SELLERS.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instruments lately returned from Hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

MENTHOL ! MENTHOL ! ! —A speedy cure for Headache and Toothache. Just received in Fancy Boxes. The cheapest line ever offered to the public. From Annas 4 each. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of ALZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand, Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Gramatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c Apply "P.," care of this Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.

IT having been brought to our Notice that certain Native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the Celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these Imposters, and we offer a Reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a Conviction.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,
SOLE AND APPOINTED AGENTS
For DR. A. MENIST'S Celebrated Perfect Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,
FOR ALL INDIA AND BURMAH, BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

J. W. MORRIS,
CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
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Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	17-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

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An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.
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Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.
Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.
Packing As. 4 extra.
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. On country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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FOR
Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic ant. Apply to
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AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

THE considerable advance of ⅜ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 96¾ *ex div.*, and the market rates of discount were reduced ¼ per cent., both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2⅜ and 2½ per cent., respectively. About £125,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108¾. Bar Silver was ¼d. per oz. dearer, at 45d ; and Rupee Securities were ⅝ per cent. higher in Fours at £74½, and ½ in 4½ per cents, at £76½; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent. higher, at 98¼ cents, with Exchange unaltered, the purchase of 570,000 oz. more by the U. S. Treasury being reported at 98·25 to 98·70 cents. The Banks in London advanced their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d. yesterday, making it stand at 1s. 5d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 95¼ ; Exchange in London was a centime lower at frs. 25·26.

The Wheat Market was strong, and No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was again ½d. higher, at 7s. 10d. per cental ex-quay, other quotations for Wheat and Linseed coming unchanged. The London Skin Sales opened yesterday 680,000 Goat, and 740,000 Sheep being brought forward. Sales of the former showed a decline of 1d. per lb. in heavy Madras, but for others last rates were paid.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady, all round, last evening, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats. Spot prices of American and East Indian were unchanged ; but American Arrivals were 1-16 higher for all deliveries except June-July, for which the advance was 3-32d. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced ⅛ cent, say to 9 cents yesterday ; and June Futures were 14 points higher, at 8·89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 17,000 bales ; and the figures to date now give the following comparison with those of the previous two years, viz :

	1891.	1890.	1889
Monday's Receipts	17,000	9,000	11,000
Two days' do. ...	31,000	15,000	25,000
Since 1st Sept. '90	5,906,000	5,416,000	5,009,000

There has been much more doing in our local Cotton Market to-day than was the case yesterday, and prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy, though the feeling has been quiet. Exporters have been larger buyers than the Mills, and have taken 2,400 bales, of which 1,800 were Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 206 ; 200 ready Cutch, at Rs. 156 ; and 100 bales each of Barsee, at Rs. 194 ; Bengals, at Rs. 152 ; Bhari Ginned, at Rs. 183¼ : Indore Ginned, at Rs. 190 per candy. The purchases by local spinners amounted to 1,850 bales, of which 700 were Nugger, at Rs. 174 ; 350 Barsee, at Rs. 190 ; 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 163¼ ; 300 Broach, at Rs. 204 ; 100 Hingunghat, at Rs. 183½ ; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 152 per candy.

WHEAT has become firm in tone, but not more than a moderate business has been done for export. Our quotations are now :—

White Pessy (new) 91 per cent....	Rs. 4-15-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 per cent.	„ 4-14-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-12-0	„
Red Delhi	„ 4-5-6	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-3-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-9-6	„
Hard Red	„ 3-15-0	„

SEEDS also have been taken to a moderate extent to-day in a steady market, and with prices quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	21,052	bales.
Wheat	17,876	cwt.
Linseed	54,538	„
Rapeseed	18,549	„
Gingelly	14,950	„
Poppyseed	757	„
Groundnuts	11,583	„
Castorseed	2,702	„

EXCHANGE opened again at an advance of 1-16d. on the previous evening's rates, and with a firm feeling, say at 1s. 5 3-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5½d. to 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits ; and after a fair amount of Merchants' Bills had been placed at 1s. 5½d. for ready delivery, and at 1s. 5 9-16d. for April-May, 1s. 5 9-16d. became the rate, both ready and forward. Very little Bank Paper has been sold lately, and enquiry for it seems nearly extinct for the moment. We quote forward Demand at 1s. 5 5-16d. to ⅜d. for April-May delivery ; and ready rates as follows, in a firm market.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¼d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 9-16d.	„
France do.	1·85	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active and advancing, a considerable business has transpired, and a material rise in sales for Fours, both for Money and Account, has been established. The market was firm at closing, at 103 15-16 for cash, 103 13-16 for the next settlement on the 1st April, and 103 9-16 for the May account. 107¼ is still the nominal quotation for the other denomination.

SHARES have been quiet on all lines ; and in the case of Mill-Scrip the few changes, which we make in our list this evening, have been mostly in favour of sellers. Other quotations are generally unchanged.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 9.

10 p.m.	77·2

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

6 a.m.	73·3
10 a.m.	80·0
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	81·9

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, interrupted.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams can now be accepted for Iquique and Arica in Chili, but must be in plain European language. Communication with other parts of Chili remains suspended.

Next mail for Mauritius closes at Aden about noon no Friday, the 13th instant.

Mail for Mauritius and Madagascar closes at Durban at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 12th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th March, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	7	50 p. m.	4	58
Teheran	10	2	13 p. m.	...	18
Suez	...	...	...	...	...

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m. on 10th March, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	2	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	25	...	3
„ Madras	...	50	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 9th March, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·896
Temperature of the Air	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·3
Dew Point	68·1
Relative humidity of Air	·707
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, ESE, SW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	229

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

SHACKLETON—DAVIS—Feb 10, at Holy Trinity Church, Weymouth, Thomas Francis Shackleton, MRCS, LSD, son of late John Colyer Shackleton, of Selhurst Park House, South Norwood, to Lilian Terry Cockeram, daughter of late Lieut-Col Davis, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

DUNDAS-CLOETE—Feb 10, at Monte Carlo, William James Dundas-Cloete, of Churchill Court, Somerset, formerly Capt in the P and O Service, aged 67.
GRUBB—Jan 29, at Barrie, in Canada, William Henry, son of late John Grubb, Mad Art (Ret), formerly of Horsendon-house, Bucks, aged 78.
HALL—Feb 11, at Redcliffe-road, S W, William Baldy Hall, for many years Commander in the P & O Service, aged 69.
HATCH—Feb 11, at Cheltenham, Gen G C Hatch, C S I, (formerly Judge Advocate Gen in India), aged 71.
JAMIESON—Feb 11, at Fort Stedman, Burmah, Edmund Walter Jamieson, Madras Staff Corps, Lieut and Adjt of 3rd Burmah Infantry, son of Capt J Jamieson, retired, 96th Regt, aged 28.
LEES—Feb 13, at Sutherland-avenue, Jane Augusta, wife of Lieut-Gen W M Lees, Bengal Staff Corps, and daughter of late Lieut-Col E Griffiths.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1891.

THE advocates of the scheme for the abolition of the Presidential army system in India will find small encouragement in the debate on the subject in the House of Commons on the 17th of last month. It is their misfortune perhaps that the case for abolition was stated by exponents who could hardly be called experts. Mr. Buchanan is one of the members for Edinburgh, but there is no reason that we know of why he should have taken in hand a subject that needed special knowledge and very careful treatment. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was once Under-Secretary for War, and he spoke as an Under-Secretary who, being out of office, felt under greater compulsion to talk upon the subject than to master its principles and details. Mr. Munro Fergusson had gone far enough into the question to come across certain calculations which showed that a large saving could be made by putting the three armies under one Commander-in-Chief, but not far enough to learn that those calculations had turned out on investigation to be illusory, and that the sum likely to be saved was a minus quantity. Sir William Plowden, who was an eminent Punjab Civilian, spoke as such, and thus managed to mislead the House. His argument that because the Punjab Frontier Force had without inconvenience been transferred to the Government of India, the Bombay and Madras Armies might as easily be transferred, also, ignores the difference between the relations of the Government of India to the Punjab and to the two other Presidencies—ignores above all the special reasons which exist for increasing the directness of the relations between the Government of India and the frontier. The argument from the Punjab may therefore be ruled out as irrelevant. It is a pity nevertheless, that the case for a change was not more efficiently stated than it was, as it left Sir John Gorst a too easy victory.

In Mr. Buchanan's speech we find no argument but what has repeatedly been answered in these columns. When he brings in aid an array of authorities, and claims that four successive Governments of India are on his side in urging that the recommendations of the Army Commission of 1879 should be carried out, we may remind him that so little was the Commander-in-Chief of the day impressed with the authority of the Commission itself that he urged that it should be broken up without reporting, so frequent had been the breaks of continuity in its proceedings. Five of its original members had to retire early in the inquiry, and others joined too late to have any personal acquaintance with the investigation as a whole. When so much reliance is placed upon the authority alleged to be in favour of the scheme it is necessary to point out how little support that claim derives from the circumstances in which the report of the Commission originated, and how far from unanimous eminent military authorities in India have been in pronouncing in its favour. The persistency with which Governments of India one after the other have supported the project is of course a fact on which Mr. Buchanan was entitled to lay stress. But Mr. Buchanan does not know the Government of India as well as Sir Richard Temple does, and Sir Richard Temple tells us that their besetting weakness is a desire to aggrandize their authority and to centralize in themselves powers greater than they are able properly to exercise. One of Mr. Buchanan's arguments—the argument namely that War Office interests were over-riding Indian interests in this matter—has the air of having been made for the occasion. It has never occurred to us, at all events, that the War Office was doing India such a service as Mr. Buchanan credits it with. The truth is that the presidential armies have survived the attacks that have been made upon them, not because the War Office or the *vis inertia* of the India Office have saved them, but because no adequate reason has been alleged for interfering with them. Sir John Gorst plainly intimates that when Lord Kimberley decided to reject the recommendation of the Simla Commission he did so upon their merits. There is no reason to believe that the subject has been less carefully examined at the India Office than it has been at Simla itself, and the dogmatism with which the centralization view of the subject is presented is not a little absurd when it is seen how deliberately four successive Secretaries of State have arrived at a conclusion against the scheme. All that was good and practicable in it—and we venture to add a little more than was good—has already been adopted. The Commissariat and Transport Departments have been centralized, with results from the point of view of efficiency and economy upon which it is much too soon to pronounce with confidence. The latest addition to the list of departments brought under the central authority is the Military Works Department, concerning which—significantly enough considering that economy is the one great recommendation put forward in connection with schemes of centralization—the Government of Bombay last year wrote that under the Government of India it will prove a most extravagant and expensive agency for the execution of public works.

Whether these changes are for the good of the Army or the reverse, the Secretary of State is quite justified in waiting to see how they work before sanctioning a larger scheme, the case for which breaks down when it is deliberately looked at from the point of view in which it was supposed to be strongest, namely, the financial. Sir Richard Temple told the House that as an old Indian financier he had repeatedly looked at the question with a view to seeing whether some saving could be effected, and he had always failed. Sir Richard Temple, who has had practical acquaintance with the working of the system, could have given the House some equally instructive information on the promptitude with which in his time the Presidency Army system took its part in the defence of the Empire, and if asked would have ridiculed the notion that the troops could have been got off to Malta from Bombay a day earlier if the Bombay Army had been detached from the Bombay Government. We are surprised that more use was not made in the debate of a schedule appended to the papers on this subject printed last summer, in which a month's actual work of the Bombay Government in the Military Department is set out in comparison with the procedure that would have to be followed if the Army were put under the Commander-in-Chief of India. The schedule in a multitude of instances shows circumlocution elevated to a fine art, and marvellously illustrates the friction, the waste of power, and the delay that our centralized organization may bring with it. The historical and the sentimental argument—if it may be so called—received due attention from Sir Richard Temple—an argument to which neither Mr. Buchanan nor Mr. Campbell Bannerman, after diligent study of their blue-books, was unable to rise. They do rashly in reasoning about army matters who leave out of consideration such elements as local feeling, attachment to tradition, and historical continuity. We cannot close the history of an army like that of Bombay, or like that of the Army which is the modern representative of the old Coast Army of glorious memories, without assuring ourselves that the system we intend to put in its place will be a better one or at least that it will not be a curse. The argument from history is a familiar one, but we should be flying deliberately in the face of Providence, if we were to act as though the Mutiny had no lessons for us, and as though an Army directed from an office two thousand miles away by men ignorant of local feeling, and dissociated from local tradition, were the same thing as a system of armies corresponding to the administrative development of the country, and expressing in its organization and spirit the sentiment and the traditions of the great historic divisions of the India of the English. Sir Richard Temple's reference to that aspect of the question may seem a vain thing to men who approach it from Mr. Buchanan's point of view. But we saw in 1857 what it means when the army is in the hands of men who are not in close and constant touch with the elements of which it is composed, and though thirty-four years have passed since then we have not forgotten the lessons of those days.

THE Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Factories Bill are unanimous in their recommendation as to the amendments to be introduced into the Bill, and two of the six members—Messrs. Nugent and Bliss—differ from their colleagues only in thinking that the Bill has been so considerably altered in Committee that it ought to be reprinted for the opinion of the Local Governments and the various manufacturing and commercial bodies to be taken on it. The changes proposed in the original measure are indeed, important. No outside opinion, so far as we are aware, has been taken on the proposal to substitute, except in special cases, fifty for twenty as the minimum number of operatives to be brought under the operation of the Act. As the Committee are as reticent of their reasons as Lord Mansfield himself it is difficult to understand why this proposal has been made, knowing as we do from the evidence given before the Bombay Commission of 1884 that some of these smaller factories and industrial establishments are more in need of regulation than the larger ones. In other respects there is little in the Select Committee's proposals which does not explain itself. The Government in the first instance named twelve—the present limit—as the age up to which a factory operative should be deemed a child. Why this age was chosen has never been apparent, for there was much against it, notably the unanimous recommendation of the Bombay Commission, of the Medical Committee who worked with that Commission, and of the Bombay Government. The Select Committee now propose that the age should be fourteen, and they concur with Dr. Lethbridge's Commission in the opinion that it is not expedient to create by law the class of "young persons" recognized in the English Factory Acts. Here they are undoubtedly in accord with public opinion. The proposal that, except where the shift system is in force, there shall be a stoppage of half an hour between noon and two o'clock in the afternoon also comes from the recent Commission. There is nothing in the report to indicate whether the Select Committee have ascertained how this proposal would be regarded by mill-owners, whose views Dr. Lethbridge and his colleagues took no measures to ascertain before they put it forward. It is just possible that there may be practical difficulties in the way of this provision, which, though it at first sight seems reasonable and considerate, is certainly one upon which, in the words of Mr. Nugent's minute of dissent, the various local Governments and commercial bodies should be allowed full opportunity of expressing their opinion. The Sunday holiday, which the Select Committee propose shall be for all operatives, is another important innovation in the Bill, the original proposal limiting the compulsory four holidays a month to women and children. But workmen and employers have alike pronounced in favour of the proposal, and there seems no need for taking further opinion upon it. The Select Committee follow Dr. Lethbridge's Commission in proposing to exempt certain industries from the eleven hours' limitation of actual daily employment for women. They however would leave it to the Governor-General in Council to decide what class of factories should be exempt ; the Factory Commission proposed that the exemption should expressly apply to women working with moving machinery. As the recommendations of the Berlin Conference have more or less inappropriately been frequently cited during this discussion it may be well to point out that the recommendation which fixed eleven hours as the limit of a woman's day's work was accompanied by a proviso that an exception be allowed for certain industries. In moving the adoption of this exception the Italian delegate at the Conference pointed out that if the restrictions proposed for limiting the employment of women were too absolute a result would be reached entirely opposed to that which the Conference had in view, and instead of bettering the condition of numerous classes a serious sacrifice would be imposed on them. It was in this belief that the Indian Factory Commission proposed the exemption we have referred to, and the Select Committee appear to have adopted their view.

SIR RAYMOND WEST'S address at the prize-distribution at the Empress High School for Girls on Saturday emphasized, in terms that could scarcely fail to be impressive, the growing need for liberal provision for the higher education of women in India. It did not matter, he observed, whether the aid came from Government, or a society, or from those with whom they were immediately connected, so long as the work, which we must all recognise as one of great and surpassing importance in the present state of society, is efficiently carried on. We learn from some of the vernacular papers that a project is under the consideration of Government by which an interesting and important contribution towards the realization of that idea will be provided. Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., has offered a sum of Rs. 30,000 towards the cost of an institution for the promotion of the higher education of women, which will bear the name of his lamented sister, and, with the Avabai House for Nurses, will usefully perpetuate her memory. The condition on which the offer is made is that Government meet the gift with an equal amount, and provide a site. Mr. Bhownuggree is willing to place the institution under the control of the University, and in this way the gift will come in fortunate coincidence with the addition of "girl graduates" to the *alumni* of the University which has been one of the chief features of its later development. Whatever definition of its objects might be given in the first instance, it is easy to see that such an institution could immediately be made one of substantial utility, and that gradually it could become a home and centre for many movements connected with the higher education of women. The State—though in this respect it has not at any time been behind public opinion—has not hitherto been lavish in its support of female education, and seeing that the number of girls of all sections of the community who are seeking superior education is yearly growing it is clear that this project is by no means in advance of the times, and that it might be made to supply a want which hereafter would be seriously felt.

No definite arrangements appear to have been made for carrying on the special work in the House of Commons in connection with India which Mr. Bradlaugh had undertaken. Questions concerning Indian affairs which, had Mr. Bradlaugh been alive, would in the ordinary course of things have been put by him have been distributed amongst a group of members, amongst whom Dr. Hunter, Mr. Walter MacLaren, Mr. Burt, and Mr. Conybeare have been conspicuous. What may be described, however, as the special work which the Congress Committee in London are endeavouring to promote will probably be taken up by some other member. Mr. Bryce, we believe, has been asked to be Mr. Bradlaugh's successor in that regard, and there is a strong belief amongst sympathisers with the movement that he will be far and away the best man for it. Mr. Bryce had not, at the time the mail left, given his final answer, but he seemed disposed to undertake the service, and in any case he has promised to speak in support of the Congress Committee's amendment to Lord Cross's Councils Bills, affirming the necessity of the elective principle.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor will proceed on his third tour next Monday week, when he will sail from the Apollo Bunder for Marmagao, calling *en route* at Alibag and Rutnagiri, His Excellency then journeys to Londa and Supa, staying at the latter station five days. The homeward tour includes visits to Dharwar, Hubli, Bijapur, Belgaum, Miraj, and Kolhapur. From thence his Excellency will proceed via Wathar to Mahableshwar.

OUR London correspondent's Political and Social letter has, we regret to say, miscarried this week. We publish in its stead Mr. Walter Besant's Table Talk.

LORD HARRIS returned to Bombay from Nassik by the Jubbulpore mail train yesterday morning, alighting at 7 o'clock at the Victoria Terminus, where he was met by Lady Harris, who came to the station, accompanied by Captain the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency. Their Excellencies thence drove over to Government House, Malabar Point. Mr. Scannell, Superintendent G. I. P. Railway Police, was in charge of the train to Bombay.

MR. HERKOMER, R.A., has completed his portrait of Sir William Wedderburn, which he was commissioned to paint by the Bombay Wedderburn Memorial Committee.

LORD REAY has become the chairman of an influential committee that has been formed in London for raising a fund of £50,000 for the purpose of extending the buildings of University College, enlarging the laboratories, and increasing the teaching facilities of the College, especially on the technical side.

WE regret to hear of the death on the 19th February, at Colombo, from sunstroke, of Mr. Harvey, the secretary to Admiral Fremantle.

AN Aden correspondent informs that on the 1st of March that place was visited with a heavy fall of rain, which lasted all day, the unexpected showers doing great damage to unsheltered merchandize. The fall was quite local, and none of it reached the tanks, where it was most wanted.

AN "Indian Mahomedan" writes :—There is no doubt that a foreigner can never write English like the best educated Englishman, but I think the English people might in justice give the natives of India credit for being the only foreign people who have made the nearest approach to writing English as well as any average Englishman. I would have enjoyed the jokes made by Mr. Arnold Wright had he shown us the good side of Indian journalism with the ludicrous side of it just for the sake of fair play. We Indians can generally write intelligible English, but what about the wholesale murder of the Urdu language committed by 999 Anglo-Indians out of a thousand ? Let the English people first learn to speak or write any foreign language correctly, and then they may amuse themselves at the expense of Indian students of the English language, for the specimens of "English as she is wrote in India" are taken from the pens of those who have barely finished their school career, and have foolishly started a paper which does not pay and has no influence whatever. We Indians are heartily sick of being ridiculed by the "friends (?) of India" who visit our country during the "cold season."

REMITTANCES on India for Rs. 40,00,000 were offered at the Bank of England on the 10th ult. ; and Bills for Rs. 56,34,000 at prices ranging from 1s. 4⅞d. to 1s. 5 1-16d. were applied for. The amounts allotted were in bills, and comprised Rs. 19,75,000 on Calcutta at an average of 1s. 5·04d., Rs. 15,25,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 5·03d., and Rs. 5,00,000 on Madras at an average of 1s. 5·06d., applicants at 1s. 5d. receiving about 51 per cent. and above in full. Special allotments of bills were afterwards made at 1s. 5 1-16d. for Rs. 1,50,000 on Bombay, Rs. 1,00,000 on Calcutta, and Rs. 2,00,000 on Madras. The remittances sold last week for Rs. 49,90,000 produced £366,731, while bills and telegraphic transfers were disposed of between April 1 and Tuesday night for Rs. 17,22,94,300, realising £13,139,922. Forty-five lakhs are to be offered for tender next Wednesday. To-day the India Council sold bills for Rs. 10,00,000 on Bombay at 1s. 5 5-32d., Rs. 6,30,000 on the same place, and Rs. 3,70,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 5 3-16d., besides Rs. 2,00,000 on Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000 on Madras, and Rs. 30,000 on Bombay at 1s. 5 7-32d. per rupee.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Manchester City Council have decided to advance two and a half millions sterling to the Ship Canal Company.

SNOWSTORMS IN ENGLAND.

Heavy snowstorms have taken place in London and on the South and East Coasts and other parts.

Telegraphic lines have been broken down and traffic stopped in many places.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 10.

This evening H. E. the Governor left Madras for Hosur to inspect the remount depot there. H returns on the 12th instant.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief left for Ooty this evening.

THE GARRISON AT SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 10.

The present small garrison at Sikkim will be maintained during the hot season.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta will leave Bombay on the 7th proximo by the steamer Rome for England.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

The Public Offices at Allahabad close on 4th April and re-open at Naini Tal on 13th idem.

COLONEL FORBES.

Colonel Forbes, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, goes to Burma shortly in connection with the provincial engineering questions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here the day before yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 9.

The City Line steamer City of Perth arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MARCH 10.

The Orient Line Mail steamer Oroya from Australia arrived.

The Orient Line steamer Oratava from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollerah .... 3 15-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 5d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	96¾ ex.
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74¼
4½ per cent. „	76½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾ ex.
Bar Silver	45

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of his Excellency the Governor's tour in the Southern Maratha Country, which has been arranged for in March and April :—

Monday, March 30, embark Bombay at 10 p.m.

Tuesday, March 31, arrive at Alibag at 6 a.m., and leave Alibag at 10 p.m.

Wednesday, April 1, arrive at Ratnagiri at 6 a.m., and leave Ratnagiri at 10 p.m.

Thursday, April 2, arrive at Karwar at 2 p.m.

Friday, April 3, stop.

Saturday, April 4, leave Karwar at 10 p.m.

Sunday, April 5, arrive at Marmagoa at 6 a.m.

Monday, April 6, leave Marmagoa at 7-27 a.m., arrive at Londa at 1 p.m., leave Londa at 4 p.m., and arrive at Supa at 6 p.m.

Tuesday, April 7, Wedneday 8, Thursday 9, Friday 10, and Saturday 11, stop.

Sunday, April 12, leave Supa at 11 a.m., arrive at Londa at 1 p.m., leave Londa at 2 p.m., and arrive at Dharwar at 5-10 p.m.

Monday, April 13, leave Dharwar at 5-10 p.m., and arrive at Hubli at 5-52 p.m.

Tuesday, April 14, leave Hubli at 6-20 p.m.

Wednesday, April 15, arrive at Bijapur at 11-38 a.m.

Thursday, April 16, leave Bijapur at 4-52 p.m.

Friday, April 17, arrive at Belgaum at 3-34 p.m.

Saturday, April 18, and Sunday 19, stop.

Monday, April 20, leave Belgaum at 5-23 a.m., arrive at Miraj Station at 11-24 a.m., leave Miraj Station (Special) at 11-30 a.m. and arrive at Kolhapur at 3 p.m.

Tuesday, April 21, and Wednesday 22, stop.

Thursday, April 23, leave Kolhapur (Special), arrive at Miraj Station at 6-45 a.m., leave Miraj Station at 6-45 a.m., arrive at Wathar at 1-57 p.m., leave Wathar at 2-30 p.m., and arrive at Mahableshwar at 7 p.m.

His Excellency will be accompanied by the following staff :—Colonel F. W. Rhodes, Military Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Dr. Martin, Surgeon, and Captain Jervis, A.-D.-C.

F. W. RHODES, Colonel,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, Feb. 24th, 1891.

MISS ROMOLA TYNTE.

TO-MORROW Miss Romola Tynte is to give a very attractive entertainment, in the Novelty Theatre, which promises to be largely patronized. Our advertizing column gives the programme, which is a very varied one. Miss Tynte is having the kind assistance of distinguished and popular amateurs, namely, Miss Kerr Pearse, Miss Mant, Captain C. H. Heyman, Dr. Marks, and Mr. G. Provost. Miss Tynte's own programme is principally of original and unhacknied pieces, of which she possesses the copy-right as well as two well-known favorites "The Single Box" and "The Faithful Soul." "The Spanish Mother" is a powerful dramatic tale of a Peninsular War, in which soldiers in a half-starved condition coming on a wrecked village killed the only man living, and ordered his wife to get them food and drink. As they tear her from the corpse of her husband the woman rises with sudden calm and gets them the food and wine which "she meant for the dead, but as they are living still they may have instead," she poisons the wine to revenge herself for her husband's death, but offers to drink it herself to reassure them, but they won't drink it until she gives it to her child. This she also does unflinchingly. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Harris have indicated their intention to be present at the Recital, which is the only one, Miss Tynte means to give in Bombay before her return to England.

THE German Emperor directed his secretary, Count von Wueel, to send a letter of condolence on the death of Meissonier to M. Herbette, French Ambassador at Berlin. The letter, after expressing grief at the artist's death, says :—"His Majesty, while admiring the immense talent of the painter, loved above all things to recognise in his works a conscientious artist, a man of lofty character who, with an admirable feeling of self-respect, never left one of his canvases without doing all that lay in his power to make it perfect, to make it a chef d'œuvre. His Majesty always looked on Meissonier as one of the great glories of France and of the art of the whole world, and he shares very deeply in the grief which the death of the master has just caused in his country."

TABLE TALK.

[BY MR. WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, FEB. 20.

MR. CHARLES LELAND'S long-promised book on "Gipsy Sorcery and Fortune Telling" has appeared in as handsome a volume as could be desired. Those who are curious about the gipsy people will find it a perfect storehouse. It contains a mass of quaint and curious stories, charms, magic lines, queer beliefs, and quaint customs. The author knows gipsies all over Europe and all over America. He can talk Romany with the Hungarian gipsy or with his Northumberland brother. To talk his language opens the heart of every gipsy. He cannot believe, you see, that anyone, not with gipsy blood, would trouble to learn the language. A fellow student and old friend of Charles Leland was Professor Edward Palmer, who was murdered by the Arabs in the year 1882. He once met with a tribe of gipsies in the land of Moab, and found their language to be the same in the main as the English gipsies. Of course they took him for a Romany, one of themselves, and they asked him what fake he was after, in the Desert—what he had come to steal.

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I should like to quote quantities of this book for your amusement, but the publisher (Mr. Fisher Unwin) might object. I cannot, however, refrain from presenting my readers with two little bits of magic likely to prove useful to them. Every young man, we know, suffers much from the difficulty of winning the heart of the girl he loves. Let him take courage and try this love charm. It is infallible. If I were thirty years younger I would try it myself. I resist the temptation to try it now, because the effects, if successful, might be embarrassing to one who has other engagements.

"Take an onion or a tulip and plant it in a clean new flower-pot ; while you plant it repeat the name of the girl you love, and every day, morning and evening, say over it :—

"As this root grows
And as this blossom blows,
May her heart be
Turned unto me.

And it will come to pass that every day the girl you love will be more and more inclined to you, till you get your heart's desire."

And here is a certain specific for lumbago, which is confidently offered to men over fifty.

"Whoever turns three somersaults the first time he hears thunder will be free from pains in the back during a twelvemonth."

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Can anyone tell me if the following story has been printed anywhere ? I tell it just as it was told me.

"All through lunch the boy behaved strangely. He was as one under the influence of great terror. He shivered ; he turned pale ; he glanced anxiously about him ; he could not eat. If he was spoken to, he seemed not to hear, and he answered incoherently. The company rose at last, and he fled from the room and out of the house. His father, when he came away, asked what was the matter with him. 'All the time,' said the boy, 'I saw the Devil standing behind Mrs. A.'s chair.' Now Mrs. A. was their hostess. 'Nonsense,' said his father. 'What was the Devil like ?' 'I don't know,' the boy replied ; 'but it was the Devil, and he was behind Mrs. A. He never left her. And he went out of the room after her." To this allegation he stuck, nor would any persuasion induce him to abandon the point. And the boy was so shaken that it was quite clear he had seen, or imagined, something. Next morning the news came that Mrs. A. had committed suicide in the afternoon after the departure of her guests."

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On Cranks, Chapter II. She called upon me one day, and because I listened without laughing, she came again. In fact, she came oftener than I wanted to see her, because I was her only listener, and she hoped to make me her first disciple. She had a Mission and a Conviction—in fact, two Convictions. The first conviction was that the United States of America were doomed to sink into anarchy, misery, poverty and barbarism. They had already, she said, begun their downward course, and were on a slope growing daily steeper. Their fall would be faster and faster until their end should be like unto the end of Hayti. But they would not be permitted wholly to perish, because they would once more restore the Institution, the abolition of which was the cause of all their troubles. This was the Divine Institution of Slavery. Her father, an eminent Baptist Minister of Virginia, had been a slave owner on a large scale. He had always recognised slavery as divinely instituted, and when he lost his all by the emancipation of the blacks, he prophesied the disasters which should fall upon his country for their guilty flying in the face of Providence.

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This was the conviction, on the strength and comfort of which she was reconciled to poverty and its many evils. Her Mission was a simple one ; nothing but to convert the world to the recognition of the great law that all evils are caused by artificial light. Therefore she herself, the sole believer, or discoverer of the law, always went to bed at sunset and got up at sunrise. The English night, in winter she confessed, was rather trying, because it demands fifteen hours of bed. But then, how beautifully are things made up in the summer, when one has no more than four ! She ceased to call upon me, after a time, and I saw her no more. She was a pathetic person, tall and thin, shabby in her dress, no longer young, but with earnest eyes. And oh ! how deeply she believed in her Mission ! And how it glorified her life thus to be chosen by the Lord ! And how patiently she awaited the restoration of her pro perty in the shape of a few hundred saleable niggers !

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I have received a characteristic circular from Dr. Furnival. Everybody knows this learned scholar's achievements in old English, but there is another side to him not so generally known. He was one of the founders, five and thirty years ago, of the Working Men's College, an institution which has perhaps done more than any other in promoting the education on the class for whom it was founded. Furnival, for his part, not only took a class, but also organized what would now be called the recreative and social side of the College. I think that he must be acknowledged as the Father of all those who preach the Gospel of Play. He got up dances, picnics, conversaziones, musical evenings, lectures, and all those things with which we are now familiar, but which were in the fifties held by most people to be things "unfit for persons of that class." Unless I am very much mistaken, he even organized country excursions and days up the river for Sundays. Therefore, according to the lights of that remote age, he was an extremely wicked person.

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Among Furnival's institutions was one very dear to his heart—the Rowing Club. I believe that the Rowing Club founded by him has always continued to exist—the members being mainly working men. Now the Amateur Rowing Association has the following rule :—"No person shall be considered an amateur oarsman, sculler or coxswain who has once been employed in manual labour for money or wages ; or who is, or has been, by trade or employment for wages, a mechanic, artisan, or labourer, or engaged in any manual duty." "So," says Dr. Furnival, "the man's honest hand labour is thrown in his teeth, is treated as a stigma, a disgrace, as making him unfit to row with men who serve behind a counter, or at a desk, who do hand work with pen or pencil, who deal in stocks, merchandize, &c., or who live on other men's labour,"

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Let us share in this righteous indignation. Let us agree with Dr. Furnival that this is not the message which gentlemen of England should send forth to their poorer and less fortune-favoured brethren. This is not the spirit by which men like Arnold Toynbee, Kingsley, J. R. Green, were animated. It is absurd for the best and most earnest of our young University men to live among the working men and to help in their studies and sports, and at the same time to say to them, "You are not fit to associate with us, because you work with your hands." Well—the Amateur Rowing Association refusing to alter this rule, Furnival has founded another Association, called the National Amateur Rowing Association, which has no such rule. He invites support, and I sincerely hope he will get all the support he wants from all good and true Englishmen.

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Of all the changes that I have witnessed and shared—during my earthly pilgrimage, there is nothing more revolutionary than the change of view as regards Sunday. In my native place children were all taken to church twice every Sunday, morning and evening ; the sermon was never less than an hour in length, and often more ; the hymns were sung very slow ; the doctrine was pure Calvinism ; amusing books were put away ; a short afternoon walk, but nothing more, was permitted to the restlessness of youth ; no games were allowed ; nor any music save the singing of hymns. Look now at the change. The river in summer is covered with boats ; the roads are black with cyclists ; the young men and the maidens play tennis ; you may hear the strains of secular music from every other house ; the working men have clubs where they hold dramatic performances and concerts on Sunday evenings—in short, the day is being observed more and more as a public holiday.

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For my own part I am old fashioned enough to like some difference between Sunday and other days. I never accept any social invitation for Sunday. I rejoice that there is no Sunday post. I want no Sunday newspaper. I like my Sunday amusement to be touched with a certain solemnity. I like my thoughts to be diverted from their usual grooves. Yet I quarrel not with those who spend their Sunday listening to the sermons of the Reverend Divines, Messrs. Running Brooks, and Green Fields and Shady Woods, and I congratulate myself on having lived to see the people invited to Sunday concerts. On Sunday last, for instance, I assisted at the Organ Recital of the People's Palace. There are three every Sunday, at 12-30, at 4, and at 8. The music is of the best—no lowering of the standard, if you please, for the working man. And it is thoroughly appreciated. In the afternoon the Great Hall is crammed with people ; in the evening the attractions of the Library take away some. But there is the great broad simple fact that three times on Sunday the Palace opens its doors and says to the people, "Come in and listen. I have music for you that can lift your hearts and fill you with such thoughts as you will never know in any other way." And they do come in—men and women and children—and they do listen, rapt and attentive. When shall we have the same thing done in every town in the country ? Said a young fellow to me, sitting on a chair beside me, "Guv'nor, they can't get this at the West End." No. The unfortunate Rich ! They can't get their Sunday concert.

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After the recital I was rewarded for my journey by a discovery. London is full of unexpected discoveries, and he who knows a little is always discovering more. Only you must begin by knowing something. This discovery was nothing short of a most admirable point from which to see the Pool and its shipping. Very few know how picturesque a city London is, taken from proper points of view. For instance, sunset from Bankside ; the Tower from London Bridge ; the upper river from Adelphi Terrace. This view is from Ratcliffe Stairs.

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At half tide, which is the best time for the sight, one can walk out a good way on the stones laid down to form a little jetty. There you can look up and down, and across the river. The day was glorious, a bright sky and a brilliant sun ; the water, which was swiftly running up, looked as bright and sparkling as in the old days before the London sewage drove the salmon away ; the sunlight gleamed on the masts and cordage of the steamers—how many have observed how much more picturesque the present steamer is than the old-fashioned thing ?—it lit up the old wooden sailing ship, lying under repair in the dock on the other side—we will go over some day and look at these docks, the last left of the old fashioned riverside repairing dock ; and it brought out the colour of the brown sails of the lighter slowly making her way with wind and tide. We left the place and mounted the stairs again, and found a crowd of children waiting for "Teacher," who was with us sharing in the discovery.

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"Waiting for Teacher." What does this mean ? It is a parish of 8,000 people, of whom more than half are Roman Catholics. Of the rest we had better not ask or count the number who go to church. And yet they all send their children to "Teacher" on Sundays. They are a folk as rough and rude as can be found anywhere. Rudyard Kipling's East End story, which appeared in the *Detroit Free Press* for Christmas, is the only paper ever published which has really and truly told the truth about them. Yet these people willingly send their children to "Teacher" on Sundays. And the children are full of affection, docile, quiet, patient—sweet children always, and sometimes clean. It means, you see, that the Church (in which the Chapel now also joins) is doing the noblest work possible among the lower classes. It means that these rude people actually recognize how good it is for the children to be under the influence of a lady for a few hours every week. General Booth never made a greater mistake than when he ignored the work of the Church. It means that if it had not been for the Church, all these parts of great cities, where are gathered the lazy, the dissolute, the unlucky, the men who have no trade—nothing but their hands and their legs and their backs—the casual labourers, the hand to mouth people, would have been long since dens of ravening wild beasts. Why, they were so before the Church became active. This very parish was filled, a hundred years ago, with people who simply lived by robbery of all kinds, who were ignorant and profligate beyond all belief ; anyone who has read Colquhoun on the River Police will understand what they were before the Church took them in hand. Bad as they are now, they are angels compared with what they were, and remember that they place their children every Sunday under the tender influence of "Teacher."

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I would advise everybody who wants to know what the Church is doing in the slums—that is to say, everybody who wants to be just and fair, for I do not hold a brief for the Church—to read a certain pamphlet recently issued by the Rev. Osborne Jay, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Shoreditch. I believe his people call him "Father Jay," and he does not repudiate the paternal style and title—let us allow everybody to have his own little weakness. The pamphlet is called "Life in Darkest London," and is published by Webster and Cable, 59, Chancery Lane.

VOLUNTEER SHOOTING MATCH AT EGATPURI.

AN interesting shooting match was held last Saturday, on the Egatpuri Range, between "B" Company Connaught Rangers, stationed at Deolali, and "D" Company G. I. P. R. Volunteers. The match was watched with keen interest, owing to both teams being the "Champion" Companies of their battalions. Although the Volunteers won by two 2 points they were greatly handicapped, owing to several of their best shots being transferred lately to other stations. The excitement attendant upon the decision of the last two men firing was intense. Colr-Sergt Gidney beating his opponent Pte. O'Brien by one point, after making the good score of 27 points out of a possible 28 at 200 yards and thus winning the match for the Volunteers. In the evening the Volunteers entertained the visitors to dinner. The following is the score :—

"D" COMPANY G. I. P. R. VOLS.—(GIDNEY'S INVINCIBLES.)

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Colr-Sergt Gidney	27	22	49
Lce-Sergt G Osborne ...	25	26	51
Corpl R Hayter...........	17	19	36
Lce-Corpl Isitt	22	22	44
Lce-Corpl H Clark	23	25	48
Lce-Corpl C Guiver	22	7	29
Vol W Morris...............	25	22	47
Vol Valentine	22	23	45
Vol C Gidney...............	25	19	44
Vol J Wolfe	26	21	47
Total...	234	206	440

CAPTAIN A. PILKINGTON—(CAPTAIN) 88TH "CONNAUGHT RANGERS."

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Colr-Sergt Wynee.........	24	17	41
Corpl Saunders	21	17	38
Corpl Willing	23	15	38
Lce-Corpl Power	22	21	43
Lce-Corpl Dearkin	23	20	43
Lce-Corpl Gibbons	25	25	50
Lce-Corpl Keating	24	24	48
Lce-Corpl Kelly	24	17	41
Lce-Corpl Burn............	23	24	47
Pte O'Brien	26	23	49
Total...	235	203	438

Lieut Martin (Captain)

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT DHULIA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, MARCH 9.

DHULIA may not be a place much visited by pleasure-seekers, for the reason that it does not possess either historical interest or a very pleasant climate ; but its inhabitants are undoubtedly enterprising, and it has at its head a hard working municipal body, the members of which are showing a praiseworthy interest in their work. His Excellency the Governor during the short time he has been here has evidently, judging from the reply he made to the address presented to him this morning, been very favourably impressed with Dhulia and its people. His Excellency arrived here on Saturday evening about seven o'clock, after a tedious journey across country from Chalisgaon. Though it was so late ere he reached his destination, the people of Dhulia turned out in large numbers to welcome their Governor. The town was brilliantly illuminated, and made a show such as is seldom seen in such comparatively out-of-the-way towns as Dhulia. Outside the town his Excellency was met by Mr. Loch, the Collector, and other officials, and drove direct to Mr. Loch's bungalow, where the night was spent. Yesterday morning H. E. the Governor drove to the water-works, which have been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Hight, engineer. Nothing more was done during the day, and in the evening his Excellency and staff dined with Mr. Whitworth, the Judge. This morning he went out for a drive, visiting the hospital, the high school, the treasury, the Government offices, the distillery, and finally he was conducted to a large marquee erected in the centre of the town, where he met the members of the Municipality. There he was presented with an address as follows :—

To his Excellency the Right Hon'ble George Robert Canning, Baron Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Dhulia, beg most respectfully to offer to your Excellency a hearty welcome on this your first visit to our town. It is now eight years since we were honoured by a visit from your Excellency's predecessor, Sir James Fergusson, Bart. During this short period our town has made a rapid progress. The revenue of the Municipality has nearly doubled itself, having risen from Rs. 29,000 in 1883-84 to a little over Rs. 57,000 in 1889-90. The population of the town has largely increased from 18,000 to 22,000. Trade has considerably developed, and the amount of traffic passing through the town is shown by the fact that the receipts from tolls (at an anna per loaded cart) amount to over Rs. 12,000 per annum. The growth of the town has, however, brought with it serious responsibilities, which we are endeavouring to meet. We have now taken in hand a water project estimated to cost Rs. 3,00,000. The work is under the care of the Irrigation Department. We shall have also soon to take up a drainage scheme involving a further large expenditure. This scheme is also under the consideration of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation. We would here gratefully acknowledge that we have been receiving every encouragement and assistance from your Excellency's Government to enable us to successfully carry out these very useful and important works. Further, to meet the growing demand for building sites we are arranging for the acquisition of suitable land, in the vicinity of the town at a considerable expense. Though we have been husbanding our resources with great economy, we shall find it difficult to carry out these projects without the aid of Government, and we trust that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to grant us on favourable terms the loan for which we shall have soon to apply. As regards primary education, we are glad to be able to record an increased attendance in our vernacular schools, on which we now spend about Rs. 5,000, that is to say, nearly 9 per cent. of our income. The re-establishment of the training school in Dhulia, for which we have surrendered our largest school-building will, we hope, be of great assistance to the district. This surrender, made as it has been in the interest of the whole of Khandesh, has, however, made it urgently necessary for us to build a sufficiently spacious school-house for the largest of our growing vernacular schools, involving an expenditure of about Rs. 25,000. In these circumstances we entertain strong hopes that your Excellency's Government will graciously help us with a liberal grant-in-aid towards the building expenses, and thus assist us in our endeavours to discharge one of our most important duties. In the matter of secondary education, the continuance of the High School, under the management of Government, is a great boon to us, as well as to the whole district, which is the largest in the Presidency, and with the moral and material support of Government, we with confidence look forward to its permanency and prosperity. We beg to take this opportunity to bring to your Excellency's notice the extreme desirability of railway communication to Dhulia. We are persuaded that, without a railway, Dhulia will not be able to take its proper place amongst the zilla towns of the Presidency, nor will the natural resources of a large and fertile portion of the district be fully developed without the means of cheap and speedy communication. Three ginning factories and three cotton presses are now working in this town, and several other ginning factories have lately sprung up in the neighbourhood, and our town, we are glad to say, is rapidly becoming an important centre of increasing trade. A feeder line joining Dhulia with the main line at Munmar will, in our humble opinion, give a healthy stimulus to the development of our trade and the natural resources of this part of the district. The citizens of Dhulia have already set forth their views on this matter in a separate memorial addressed to your Excellency's predecessor, but it is to be regretted that Government could not entertain their prayer on financial grounds ; we are, however, glad to hear that the G. I. P. Railway Company have taken up the subject, and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce also strongly recommended in December last the construction of such a feeder line as being calculated to benefit both the Government and the people. We earnestly and respectfully hope that your Excellency's Government will graciously accord the project its support, and impress on the company the necessity for constructing the line as soon as possible. In conclusion, we would heartily thank your Excellency for the honour done to us by this visit, and assure your Excellency of our firm attachment and loyalty to her most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, and we pray that God may give your Excellency long life and continued prosperity.

Dhulia, 9th March, 1891.

His Excellency, in replying to the address, said :—

He congratulated the Municipal Corporation of Dhulia on the tone of self-confidence which marked it. They had not, when they decided that pure water and surface drainage were required by their fellow-townsmen, begged for a grant from Government for the works, but had decided to apply for a loan, and when the application reached him, he could promise its receiving the most favourable consideration. Upon this subject he did not consider that the fact of their having decided to make some inroad on their credit was in any way a matter for apprehension. Undoubtedly it was incumbent on them to keep out of doubt as far as possible, but where such necessaries as pure water and drainage were concerned they were perfectly entitled to pledge their credit. Regarding their request for a grant-in-aid towards a school building it was reasonable to suppose that Government would view the application with favour, seeing that the building now occupied by the training school had been built by local funds. Dhulia showed every disposition to help itself, and therefore Government would be more disposed to help it. As to the application that plans and estimates for a railway to Dhulia should be got out, it would scarcely be business-like to spend money in such a way until there was some chance of the railway being financed. There were absolutely no provincial funds available for such a scheme. He had found the Bombay Government practically pledged to devote a part of its balances to a railway in Sind, and he felt bound in honour not to withdraw from that undertaking, even if he had the inclination. Whether a Dhulia railway would be taken up by any existing company was another matter, as to which he was without reliable information. He had not hesitated to impress on the Government of India the importance of feeder lines in this Presidency, but the Government of India had many large works in hand, and Dhulia and the Presidency must be content to be satisfied that the Government of India with its fuller information was doing the best it could for the whole country with such moneys as it considered itself justified in borrowing. His Excellency, in conclusion, expressed the pleasure it had given him to visit Khandeish and his gratitude for the cordial reception accorded him. (Loud applause.)

It was now about ten o'clock, and his Excellency returned to the Collector's bungalow for breakfast. At two o'clock the Governor and party commenced their long drive back to Chalisgaon from which station they left by train for Bombay at 6-51 p.m.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Ireland early in the coming summer at the invitation of the Lord-Lieutenant and Mr. Balfour.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJ.-GEN. H. S. ANDERSON, C.B., was to leave Brindisi in the P. and O. steamer Parramatta on March 1, to assume the command at Mhow.

COL. W. L. Dalrymple, D. A. G. in Ireland has been appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General in India, in place of Col. W. F. Gatacre, whose time has expired.

CAPT C. R. BURN, Royal Dragoons, has passed the necessary examination, and has been confirmed as junior A.-D.-C. to the Duke of Connaught at Portsmouth.

Captain Fowler, 85th Regiment, aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has had his foot amputated consequent on a recent accident when hunting with the Kilkenny Hounds.

ORDERS have been received at Portsmouth Dockyard directing provision to be made for equipping forty armed merchantmen, which will be sent to Portsmouth for armament in case of war.

It is now stated that the new cruiser to be launched by the Queen on February 26, at Portsmouth, will be christened the Royal Arthur, and not the Duke of Connaught, as was at first proposed.

The Service members, at their meeting on the 20th ult. appointed a Deputation of seven members to wait on the Secretary for War on Tuesday, and lay the case of the Purchase Officers before him.

The promotion of Maj-Gen J. J. H. Gordon, C. B., to the rank of Lieut-General in the Staff Corps, does not interfere with his appointment as Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Horse Guards.

COL. T. PEASE, C.B., has vacated his appointment on the staff of the Duke of Connaught, and proceeded to Woolwich to take over charge of the new Naval Ordnance Supply Department, for which he has been selected.

MAJ. A. P. PENTON, R A., has been selected for the post of Assistant to the Director of Artillery at headquarters, vice Lt-Col. C. Morley, who will, on April 1, assume the secretaryship of the Ordnance Committee in succession to Lt-Col. O'Callaghan.

THE Army and Navy Gazette says that whoever the officer is who will relieve Gen. Williams of the command of the Artillery at Aldershot, it will not be Gen. Markham, who will remain at the Horse Guards as Deputy Adjutant-General, R. A.

THE Duke of Cambridge, who arrived at Cairo on Friday evening 13 ultimo, is staying at the Hotel Continental as Lord Culloden. On Monday the 16th ultimo, His Royal Highness, wearing the undress uniform of a field-marshal, attended a review of the combined British and Egyptian troops, which proved a brilliant success. The Duke afterwards witnessed various corps perform different military tactics, and expressed the highest approval of their work.

On the 16th ult., the Duke of Cambridge reviewed, at Abassieh, the Egyptian and British troops. The review lasted two hours, His Royal Highness putting the forces under severe inspection in bayonet, manual, and platoon exercises, besides the usual review manœuvres. The Egyptian Field Artillery and Camel Corps acquitted themselves to the entire approval of His Royal Highness, and, at the finish, addressing Maj-General Forestier Walker, commanding the army of occupation, and Sir Francis Grenfell, Sirdar of the Egyptian army, in the presence of the mounted officers of both services, he expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with all he had seen.

RECRUITING was better in the latter half of last year than it was in the first five months, at the end of which there was a deficiency of about 1,000 men, while the whole twelvemonth yielded as nearly as possible 2,000 men in excess of 1889. Indeed 1890 was the best year since 1886. There was, however, a falling-off in the cavalry establishments, and the increase of effectives has been chiefly in the Artillery and Engineers and Colonial corps, the latter notably ; while foot guards and infantry were lower. The rural recruiting continues to fall off, and the small increase comes from the towns, and may be but down to loss of trade and to higher levy money, especially in London, which furnished 5,032 recruits, against 4,069 the previous year.

A DISTINGUISHED General, in command of one of the military districts of the United Kingdom, gave instructions (*Vanity Fair* says) to an officer serving under him, who had special qualifications for the work, to prepare a scheme of defence for one of the most important ports under his command. This Officer, whose zeal was above suspicion, perpared a very elaborate report, entering into the most minute details, which he forwarded according to his orders. He heard nothing further about it for several months, until at length it was returned, when he eagerly looked to see what remarks the General had made upon his work. To his disgust, he found nothing, until he arrived at the last page of the report, where was written, "You should have used a wider margin !"

The Woolwich correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* says :—"A few officers and men wearing the new tunic for the Royal Artillery are to be seen about this garrison. The tunic differs from its predecessor in having the skirt divided at the back, and each lappet slashed with lace and ornamented with buttons, as in dragoon and lancer regiments. Some years since there was a great saving effected in buttons throughout the Army, but the authorities are of opinion that any such sacrifice of appearance is prejudicial to the raising of recruits, and it is hoped that the little extra lace and the few buttons may add a trifle to the attractions of the Army. The lace collar is also being made deeper, almost identical in height with the collar of the Crimean period, and it is expected that the new folding cap issued for field service will be shortly condemned in favour of the all-round forager which it was intended to supersede."

IN the Army Estimates provision is made for a sum of £4,935 in lieu of £210 for the purchase of horses, 150 in number, for the use of mounted infantry in the year's training, so that the cavalry will no longer have to complain of having their horses spoiled by the work of the new force. It will be seen that, if we deduct the previous allowance of 200 guineas, Mr. Stanhope only allows 30 guineas per horse for the mounted infantry steeds, but he will probably be able to get a good enough, if small, class of animal for his purpose, while there will be no loss, or next to none, to the country by the transaction, as the horses are to be re-sold at the end of the drill season. This is falling back upon the principles of the first mounted infantry training, at the close of which the ponies were sold at a profit. And as they will have good feeding and exercise, and have a sort of guarantee of soundness, there is no reason why they should not be sold at a good profit every year.

THE conclusion of the Inspector-General's Report, which is dated last Friday, is apparently that we shall probably soon have to pay more for our soldiers. Major-General Rocke frankly says that the army fails, under present conditions, to attract an adequate share of the bone and sinew of the kingdom. Sir Evelyn Wood, commanding the Aldershot Division, takes exception to the physique of the recruits who have been especially enlisted during the last year ; and the more favourable reports must evidently be taken with a qualification, for there have been relaxations of the standard to increase enlistments. Growing lads under the standard are taken in the hope that the army will benefit from their improvement as they grow. If the necessity of accepting immature lads were likely to be temporary, the Inspector-General would not have given a hint of a probable further dip into pockets of the taxpayers. As it is, he significantly says, "it must be borne in mind that the pay of the soldier was adjusted in bygone days, when every man served on until entitled to a pension, and that, while a vast improvement in the average rate of wages for unskilled labour has in the meantime been secured to the working classes, the pay of the private soldier, except in the grant of deferred pay, has undergone no material alteration."

THE American war of the 1812 ended seventy-six years ago : but Commissioner Raum's report shows that during the last eighteen years no less than 34,917 soldiers of that war have asked for pensions, and that during the same period 44,872 widows of that war have applied for pensions—nearly one-third more than of living participants. During the current year, 38,847 dols, have been paid in pensions to the surving soldiers of the war of 1812, and 1,263,239 dols. to their surviving widows—providing for more than thirty women to one living man. The Revolutionary War furnishes a still more astonishing example. Its last gun was fired more than 109 years ago. None of its soldiers survive. The last one died a generation since. But more than 3,000 widows of that war were alive to attend his funeral, and General Raum says that twenty-three of the venerable ladies are alive yet, and he gives their names, ages, and States of present residence. Fourteen of these ladies are more than eighty-five years old, and no less than three are ninety-eight. The very youngest of these ladies is only seventy-two. She must have married, when she was sixteen, a veteran of seventy-three, who was only fourteen when the Revolutionary War began and twenty when it closed. In fact, all of these revered dames were babes who married soldiers old enough to be their grandfathers.

GENERAL SIR LOTHIAN NICHOLSON has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in succession to the late Sir Leicester Smyth.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BEFORE the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, on Feb. 26, a paper on "The Economic Development of Siam" was to be read by Mr. Robert Gordon, M.I.C.E., formerly of the Public Works Department, Burma. Sir Charles Edward Bernard, K.C.S.I., will preside.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. T. BUDGEN, Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Major C. E. Sawyer, Assistant Adjutant-General, left last night by the 11-30 mail-train for Deolali on inspection duty. A salute of 9 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at sunrise to-day.

MR. HORMUSJEE DORABJEE, a Parsee land-holder of Umargam, who was under trial during the whole of last week, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, also with grievous bodily hurt, was yesterday acquitted by the unanimous verdict of the jury, with which Mr. Crawford, the Sessions Judge of Tanna, entirely concurred. Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta defended the accused.

HER MAJESTY'S FLAGSHIP BOADICEA, (Captain the Hon. A. G. Curzon-Howe, C.B.,) with Vice-Admiral Sir Edward R. Fremantle, K.C.B., C.M.G., on board, arrived in harbour last evening from Trincomalee, which port she left on the 5th instant. When the vessel was at Calcutta his Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, paid several visits to the ship. From Calcutta she went to Rangoon, and then to Andaman Islands, where she stayed two days and then sailed for Madras. She remained at Madras for three days, and then proceeded to Trincomalee, where she stationed for three days, and then sailed for Colombo, to meet his Imperial Highness the Czarewitch. At Colombo, Mr. Harvey, secretary to his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, died suddenly from apoplexy, and was buried there with due honours. Her Majesty's vessels Turquoise and Brisk were at Colombo. The Boadicea, will remain in Bombay, for about three weeks, and after which she will again proceed to Trincomalee, whence she will sail for Malta to pay off. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

MR. CAINE has arrived in England from his visit to India, and on Tuesday (17th ult.) paid a visit to the lobby of the House of Commons. He had been absent four months.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Col. H. M. Pratt, C.B., B.S.C., and Evelyn Margaret Glyn, of 1, Wilton-place, second daughter of the late Mr. Clayton Glyn, of Durrington House, Harlow, Essex.

THE marriage of Mr. Beaumont, M.P. for the Tyneside Division of Northumberland, with Edith Althea, widow of Major-General Sir George Pomeroy Pomeroy Colley, K.C.S.I., and daughter of Major-General Henry Meade Hamilton, C.B., took place on Feb. 17, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, in the presence of a few relations and intimate friends. The Rev. Bernard Douglas Shaw, M.A., officiated, the bride being given away by her father. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont left on their way to Paris.

THE marriage of Premier Lieutenant Paul Seiffert, 1st Ulanen Regiment (Kaiser Alexander III. von Russland), with Miss Ludemille Isabel Pierce, daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. Thomas Pierce, B.S.C., is arranged to take place in Hanover early in March.

THE agitation against the action of the Civil Service Commissioners in eliminating Italian from the Indian Civil examination is going ahead. At Oxford, Cambridge, and the Victoria University protests to the Commissioners are in process of signature—that of Oxford already comprising a hundred names, including those of every Head of a House.

IT is expected that Mr. Toole and his company will arrive at Colombo about the middle of March, when at least one performance will be given.

MR. EDWARD SOLOMON has completed the music of the first act of the comic opera which Mr. D'Oyly Carte has commissioned him to write for the Savoy Theatre. The piece (says the *Daily Telegraph*) is Anglo-Indian in its plot, and the composer's score will be found to contain more than a soupcon of local colour in the shape of some genuine Oriental melodies.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the East Indian Railway Company with the object of ascertaining the views of the Deferred Annuity holders in regard to the formation of a special sinking fund, so as to replace the capital value of this annuity by the date at which it expires. This, thinks the *Times*, is a very good scheme, and will, if adopted, increase considerably the market value of the Deferred Annuity. But it should be clearly understood that the sinking fund investments must be kept by the company perfectly separate and distinct from those of the B Annuity, so as not in any way to prejudice the interests of holders of the latter.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper was issued on Feb. 18 containing an account, prepared under the provisions of the Imperial Defence Act of 1888, showing the money raised and issued out of the Consolidated Fund, the securities created in respect thereof, and the amount expended for the purposes of the said Act, up to March 31, 1890, together with the eport of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S "Light of the World" seems to make a poor second to his "Light of Asia," and some of his admirers are said to regret that he ventured upon writing it. The following metrical version of the parable of the Prodigal Son is certainly not an improvement on the original :—

And one, the Prodigal
Who asked his portion, gathered it and went
To some far country, where he wasted all
In riotous living ; till the ill-times fell,
And he had nought, and herded swine, and filled
His belly with the husks. Sitting at meat
In Simon's house, our Master took this tale,
And featly decked it forth with Wisdom's wealth,
Relating how that son "came to himself"
And cried : "I will arise, and go unto
My Father, and will say that I have sinned.
Sinned against Heaven, and, Father ! before thee,
And am not worthy to be called thy son,
Only thy hireling servant ! Make me that !"

WE regret to hear that Sir Charles Euan-Smith is on the point of returning home from Zanzibar on account of ill-health.

SIR HENRY and Lady Drummond Wolf, who have been residing at Montone since the middle of last month, left on Feb. 18 for Monte Carlo, where they purpose to make a short stay. Sir Henry expects to return to Mentone next October.

A MOULMEIN contemporary informs us that Messrs. Fraser estimate that about 280,000 tons of steamer tonnage and 80,000 tons of sailors had already been chartered for the Burma rice trade.

THE famous portrait painter, Heinrich von Angeli, has for the first time appeared in public as a vocalist. A Vienna correspondent says he sang at a charity concert on Monday night, 16th ultimo. He has a fine baritone voice, and his songs, for the greater part by Schumann and Schubert, with a little of Rubinstein and Mozart between, called forth enthusiastic applause. Herr von Angeli has long been admired as a comic singer and "Jodler" in his friends' salons. Lately he turned to the serious genre, and was surprised at his own success.

PAINFUL enough must have been the memories of the Empress Eugenie on her visit to Paris yesterday without any special reminder of her changed fortunes ; but a Paris correspondent, says : The tidal train from Calais this evening, (19th ult.) by which the Empress Eugenie travelled, entered the station as a working-class crowd was going to catch the Saint-Denis train. Judging from the attitudes of a courier and some gentlemen that an illustrious personage had alighted, and thinking it must be the German Empress, who was to have arrived early in the evening, they crowded on to the platform. The Empress Eugenie was recognised and mobbed. She looked blanched and tired, and seemed at first

startled to see such a dense throng of laughing and very grimy faces. A rush was made after her, and the two private carriages in waiting for her and her little suite were in a moment quite surrounded. The women were more bitter than the men when memories of 1870 were evoked. The Empress Eugenie, in the different previous visits paid to Paris during the Republic, has been the visitor of the Duc and Duchesse de Mouchy, but she is now the guest of Baron de Raimbaud, formerly equerry to the Emperor Napoleon III. He was acting in that capacity when he saved the Emperor Alexander 11. from being shot in the Bois de Boulogne by the Pole Bereozwski.

"A WHOLE village stricken with measles," is the the description given of Upper Haugh, Yorkshire, at this time. The most striking fact, however, about Haugh's affliction is the suddenness of the epidemic, and the certainty that the centre of infection was the village school. It was on Wednesday, the 11th instant that the medical officer of the district was apprised that the attendance of children, ordinarily amounting to sixty or seventy, had suddenly fallen to twenty-four. On the 13th, accompanied by the sanitary inspector, he visited the spot, and discovered that already the complaint had appeared in thirty-three houses out of a total of eighty-four—the sufferers numbering forty-four. Without a single exception, they were children who when attacked were attending the school. It is to be feared that the epidemic has since made further progress. The medical officer states that there can be little doubt that the disease was originally introduced from one unknown infected house. It is significant that of the forty-four persons attacked before the medical officer's visit only a few were medically attended, while not a single house had been reported.

THE *Courrier de Londres*, which is the only French newspaper published in London, has begun a series of articles on the great English schools of learning, or rather on such of these establishments as are to be found in London. The first article is on University College, and the writer, who signs "H. L.," exhibits a thorough knowledge of his subject. He sketches the history of University College from its foundation, and shows that the number of 557 students with which it began has been increased to 950 at the present time, without counting the 600 pupils in the neighbouring school. The scope of the article does not admit of any detailed reference to the social life of the College, but there is some suggestion of this in the writer's mention of the different students' societies and of their monthly meetings. There are sixteen of these societies, representing the sections of Music, Photography, Medicine, Chemistry, French, Mechanics,&c. The College has a magnificent library of 100,000 volumes, and its numerous laboratories and museums tend to complete the list of its advantages as one of our greatest institutions of learning. There has been nothing so full and so satisfactory on the subject since Professor Morley delivered his memorable address at the jubilee celebration of the College a few years ago.

THE *Daily Telegraph* says :—Lord Greville is hunting in Ireland, and, happily for himself and his friends, is perfectly free from any ill-effects of the bite of his favourite retriever. The dog, which is supposed to have been bitten by some wandering cur a long time since, grew snappish, and eventually bit its owner in the leg, the teeth penetrating through the trousers as well as the gaiters, which he always wears. Subsequently it attacked everything it came near, and, as the symptoms of rabies were unmistakeable, Lord Greville having shot the dog, went immediately to Paris, placed himself in M. Pasteur's hands, and underwent the usual process of inoculation. A crucial test was made of inoculating, with a portion of brain-substance of the dog, several other animals, and these all became rabid and died, thus proving to a certainty that the retriever had been mad. Impressed with all that he had seen, and naturally feeling the wonderful usefulness of the Pasteur Institute, Lord Greville is anxious to busy himself in founding a similar institution here. He calculates that it would require only £1,000. to start one in London, and towards this sum he has already received promises of £300.

IT is stated that the Queen has selected Grasse in the neighbourhood of Cannes, for her sojourn abroad in the spring, and will stay at the Grand Hotel de Grasse. The hotel is situated in a charming position overlooking the old town of Grasse, which stands on the slope of a mountain rising to a height of 1,090ft. above the sea, and is about ten miles inland, directly north of Cannes. An extensive view is obtained. Close to the hotel is the pretty Villa Victoria of the Baroness Alice de Rothschild, who was visited there last season by the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. As the hotel is to be entirely occupied by her Majesty and suite, there will be little accommodation left in the town for visitors. The grounds are extensive. The frontage is, of course, full south, and the whole building is completely sheltered from the cold winds of the north by the mountains which rise behind. The sanitary arrangements have been pronounced perfect, and there is a splendid water-supply. The town itself, however, is not particularly picturesque. It is a heap of crooked buildings piled up the hill side, with a score of perfumery distilleries dotted here and there. But the environs provide a remarkably varied and entertaining series of walks and drives. Her Majesty is expected about March 26. She will travel by special train from Cherbourg to Cannes, and thence by the branch line to Grasse. The Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg will, it is expected, accompany the Queen.

IN addition to Sir Edward Watkin's Channel Tunnel scheme, and Sir Edward Reed's Tube Tunnel, a third plan has been projected, and has been submitted for the consideration of the Postmaster-General. This consists of a tunnel bored much on the lines of tho South Eastern project, but the bore not to be of greater magnitude than necessary to convey the mails, and find room for the telegraph wires, thus avoiding the expense of cable lines. It is claimed that the adoption of this scheme would save two hours in the transmission of Continental mails, whilst it would add considerably to the certainty of the service.

ART Union prizes appear from the evidence given in a Will case tried in the Sheffield County Court to be sometimes articles of rather uncertain value. In this instance it was sought to recover certain articles claimed, among them being an "Art Union prize"—of what Art Union does not appear. All we learn is that it was "five feet square"—which is getting well on for the late Mr. Haydon's favourite dimensions—and that it was valued by somebody at £80. The estimate is certainly not extravagaut if the artist had any sort of skill ; but, unfortunately, it was stated in evidence that the picture had been disposed of three years ago for the modest sum of six pounds.

AT the Porte St. Martin Theatre in Paris a drama, "The Empress Faustina," by M. Kzewaski, a grand-nephew of the late Madame de Balzac, is in rehearsal. This playhouse sustained a heavy loss through "Cleopatre." A feature of the new play will be a grand spectacular scene borrowed from a painting of great spirit exhibited last summer by a Spanish artist at the Salon. The Forum will be brought in, as in the picture, with a chariot course at which the Imperial family, vestal virgins, patricians, and plebeians are to look on. There will also be a military procession of a victorious Roman General.

MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, in one of the latest of his celebrated after-dinner speeches, told of a check he received in his earlier flights of oratory. He said :—"I made a speech in my youth, in the Mohawk Valley, when I was frisky with aurora borealis and rainbows. It was depicting the possibility of the ideal Republic under the principles of the party which I loved, and when I concluded an old campaigner, an old-timer, an old 'Spoilsman, stepped up to me and said, 'Chauncey, that speech had more frill than shirt. (Laughter.) Since then I have endeavoured to exhibit the garment of my ancestors."

A FIRE broke out on Wednesday (18th ultimo) in the apartments of the Empress, in the Anitchkoff Palace at St. Petersburg. It was, however, speedily got under. The Emperor superintended the operations of the firemen.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM AND THE AGE BILL.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay was held in the afternoon of Sunday last, at the bungalow of Aga Abdul Hoosein Zynul Abedin, Byculla. The invitations for the meeting were issued under the signature of Mr. Budrudin Tyebji, the president of the Anjuman. In addition to the members of the Anjuman, representative members from each section of the Mussulman community were invited as also the Moulvis who have got up the opposition to the Bill.

The meeting was a peculiarly representative one. Amongst those present were Messrs. Budrudin Tyebji (president of the Anjuman), Currimbhoy Ebrahim (vice-president), Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi (joint secretary), H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Janjeera, Nawab Abdul Russool Khan of Beila, Nawabzada Nussratullakhan, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Moulvi Hidayatulla Saheb, Moulvi Abdul Kadur Bakza, Cazee Mohamed Esmail Mehri, Cazi Abdul Karim, Khan Bahadur Haji Munshi Goolam Mahomed, Messrs. Aga Abdul Hoosein Zynul Abedin Shirazi, Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa, Shaik Abdul Aziz, Fatteh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Nujmoodin Tyebji, Mahomed Baker Lukmani, Meer Surfraz Ali, Hassambhoy Vishram, Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhai, Rahimtulla Khyraz, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail, Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail, Haji Jan Mahomed Jakaria, Haji Abdul Satar, Haji Oomer, Haji Cassum Meetha, Abdulla Haji Dawood, Haji Oosman Abba, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Abdoolabhoy Lalji, Alidina Cassum Soomar, Ebrahim Hassum, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Jafferbhoy Someji Parpia, Abdoola Rahmoobhai Hubibbhoy, Abdulla Hoosein, Hajeebhoy Vishram, Dewjeebhoy Canji, Cassumbhoy Nanji, Ebrahim Rahimtulla Kadurbhoy, Mahomed Hassam Datoo, Mahomed Jaffer Mookhi, Karmally Peerbhai, Meheralli Dewraj, Allarukhia Sewjee, Ameeroodin Tyebji, Ebrahim S. Ahmedi, Munshi Riazudin Ahmed, Munshi Taluhali, Munshi Goolam Ali, Abdul Hoosein Allybhoy, Abdulali Dawood Khan, Salay Mahomed Moola Hoosein Ali, Yussufali Sullemanji, Hussonally Effendi, Moosabhoy Sullemanji Mala, Dr. Rahmutali, Messrs. Munshi Ishan Hoosein, Mahomed Shaffi Saheb Kutboodin Paloba, Ismail Ahmedi, Abdul Hoosein Muizuddin, Nuzzer Mahomed Fattehali, Ghulam Hoosain Esmalji, and several others.

The proceedings were conducted in the Urdu language.

Mr. Budrudin Tyebji opened the proceedings by saying that the Anjuman had called this special meeting to consider the provisions of the Protected Age Bill, which was now before the Viceroy's Council. He would have convened such a meeting earlier, but his absence from Bombay for the last two months prevented him from doing so. He had read with regret in the papers that some of the Mahomedans of Bombay had got up an opposition to the Bill and one or two meetings had been held and people led to believe that the provisions of the Bill interfered with their religious rites and was contrary to their *Shara* (religion), so far as he was aware there could be no objection to the Bill on the ground of religion. Their religion did not enjoin marriage at any particular age nor did it command completion of marriage at any given time. As a matter of fact they knew that girls were married amongst the Mahomedans some years after they attained puberty, and nobody would say that the parents of the girls were committing any sin in not getting them married at once after attaining puberty. In his opinion it was necessary that the legislature should protect child-wives and girls of tender age and the proposed law ought to receive their sympathy and support. It was usual for the Anjuman, when an important business was concerned, to invite to its meeting leaders of the different communities even though they were not its members, and following that practice he had sent invitations to representative men to attend this meeting. He was glad to observe that so many leading gentlemen were present, and amongst them several Moulvis who had opposed the Bill. He would like to hear what they had to urge in support of the religious objections : so far as he was concerned he could see no such objection. Their religion merely said that before puberty, marriage should not be completed. It merely gave them permission to have conjugal relationship after puberty, and that was all. This being the case he did not understand how Government could with any show of reason be charged with interfering in the religious rites of the community. For instance their religion allowed the sacrifice of cows, but it nowhere stated that a man not offering such a sacrifice was guilty of any sin, as their religion allowed this it could not be said that because Government have prevented the slaughter of cows in public and other places, where it would injure the feelings of other communities, that therefore Government had interfered with their religious rights. Such a measure was necessary to preserve peace and harmony between the different subjects of Government. He would not take up more time, but would say that the fallacy of the opponents lay in construing or attempting to construe that which was merely permissive as being obligatory. He explained the present law and the alterations that were proposed to be made.

Moulvi Abdul Kadur Bakza said that although he was not a member of the Anjuman he thanked the president for giving permission to him as on outsider to express his views. He was unable to agree with the president that no religious objection could be made to this Bill. As he looked at the matter their religion made it lawful for a husband to complete his marriage with his wife on her attaining puberty, whereas the proposed law made it an offence if the wife was under 12 years of age. This was the religious objection and as Government had declared that they would not interfere with the religious rites of their subjects the Bill they proposed to enact into law was in violation of their promise. The Ficcah books of the Mahomedans laid down that the period for attaining puberty varied from 9 to 15 years and fixing the protected age to 12 years was contrary to their religion.

Mr. Riazuddin Ahmed supported the previous speaker and said that such a law was unnecessary when the Mahomedans had their own law on the point and their religious books to guide them.

Moulvi Hidayatulla said that as Moulvi Bakza had dealt with the religious objection he would not take up their time by repeating it. He had something to say about the meeting having been as he thought irregularly convened. The president interrupted the speaker, and said that there was no irregularity,and it was not worth while taking up the time of the meeting on the point. If the speaker had to say anything on the subject before the meeting he should proceed. The Moulvi said he had nothing to say about the matter.

Cazee Mahomed Ismail Meheri said that he would briefly place before the meeting the religious objection. In his opinion the Bill was contrary to their *Shara* (religion), inasmuch as it proposed to enact a different law than their religious law. Their religion did not prescribe any age, but laid down that marriage could be completed on the attainment of puberty and physical fitness in the wife. The president was right in saying that their religion did not render it obligatory that marriage or completion should take place at any given age, but it was not necessary that it should lay down its precepts in that form. Their religion merely said that it was lawful to do a particular act, and when it said so, it should be understood that it approved of and commanded the act.

Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi then addressed the meeting and said that one thing was clear from the debate that had taken place, viz:—that their religion did not enjoin marriage or the completion of it on the attainment of puberty or at any other age. The Moulvis present were asked by the president to point out from their Koran or Hadis whether there was anything in the nature of injunction or by way of command which rendered it obligatory upon them to complete marriage at any given period. If any such precept of religion existed, the learned Moulvis present would doubtless have been able to point out the same to the meeting. Since they had not been able to do so the members may take it that no such precept or dictate was to be found in their religon. So far as he was aware the provisions were merely permissive and not obligatory and not getting a girl married on the attainment of puberty or not having conjugal relationship with a wife on her reaching that age, was not laid down as a sin and no penalties were attached to it. He would first deal with an argument which Cazi Ismail Mehri had urged, viz., that whenever their religion made a thing lawful it should be understood that it was commanded. This argument could hardly stand examination. If it was correct he should like to ask the Moulvis why certain acts and things were made obligatory upon them by their religion and were expressly enjoined to be performed. Not only this but for the non-performance or non-observance of these acts and duties penalties and penances were prescribed. There was thus clearly a distinction laid down. Certain things were mandatory and were prescribed as such, others were permissive and were laid down as such. For permissive things no pains or penalties were prescribed and marriage was not included amongst the obligatory duties. When the meeting bore this in mind they would be better able to consider what weight to attach to the so-called religious objection. It was merely a clamour in the name of religion, and people who did not understand things or think for themselves were very easily misled by any objection urged in the name of religion. It was forgotten by the opponents that the proposed law was not being enacted for the Mussalmans alone, but for all her Majesty's Indian subjects. It must also be remembered that it was a Foreign Government and not a Mussalman Government proposing to enact a law for the protection of a portion of its subjects, viz., girls of tender age. How could it be said by the opponents as had been said at that meeting by some that no such law was necessary because they had their own religious law to guide them. The Mahomedan law was not binding upon the other communities, and even if a Mahomedan disregarded the precepts of his own religion and had intercourse with his wife who had not attained puberty, he, the speaker, would ask what law was there to punish him but the criminal law of the land. That criminal law as it at present stood protected a wife under ten years of age, but a husband would escape the penalties of this law if he could show that his wife was above ten years and no criminal court had power to inquire whether the wife had attained puberty and whether the husband was guilty of any offence according to his own religion. The speaker further proceeded to notice the argument that was urged that the present Bill interfered with their religion, because it enacted a law different to that laid down by their religion. If this was so this was not the first interference. For instance the Mahomedan law of majority was 16 years but the Government has passed a Majority Act of their own which prescribed 18 years as the period of majority. In the same manner their law of contract and evidence had been superseded. According to their religion it was unlawful both to give and receive interest, but in British Courts interest was claimed even by Mahomedan plaintiffs against Mahomedan defendants, and it was allowed. They might just as well say that in all these respects Government had interfered with their religion and had enacted laws in violation to it. He submitted that it was not so. Objections on religious ground could only be taken if they could show to Government that by obeying their law they would be disobeying the commands of their religion. Unless this was done it could not be said that their religion was being interfered with. In the present case it was not shown that any command of religion existed, and it was greatly to be deplored that protests had been made against such a beneficent measure. He thought that the Mahomedans ought really to thank Government for proposing such a law. If they calmly considered the matter the effect of the Bill would be to bring the existing law more in harmony with their religious law. By their law conjugal relationship was forbidden until the wife attained puberty and was physically fit to lead a married life. The statistics showed that not more than 3 per cent. of girls attained puberty before the age of 12 years, and medical authorities were agreed that as a rule a girl under 12 was not physically fit for conjugal relationship. The effect therefore of the proposed law would be to bring it in harmony with what their religion inculcated, and bearing in mind that this law would be applicable to all communities and would prevent evils which are now known to exist, he really regretted that an unreasonable opposition had been set up against the Bill and that the name of their pure religion had been dragged into the controversy. He described the nature of injury done to child-wives by adult husbands, and read portions of the memorial submitted by the lady-doctors practising in Upper India to his Excellency the Viceroy and urged that they would be acting in accordance with the spirit of their religion if they supported a measure proposed by Government for the protection of helpless girls. The present protected age was not taken from the religious law of any community but was fixed by Government of their own motion. They found that the result of fixing so low a limit was the premature consummation of marriage with child-wives by adult husbands resulting in permanent injury. Were not Government justified in raising this limit and altering their own law, because they found that the indirect effect of it was very injurious and the hands of Government were tied down by the present low limit of age. There was nothing in the declarations and promises of Government which took away their power of enacting such a law. There was some apprehension that the Bill will interfere with the privacy and domestic affairs of people if anybody could go and make a complaint to the magistrate. In case of the Mahomedans nothing serious need be apprehended on this account, because as a matter of fact marriages under the age of 12 were rare amongst them. However this was a point which was entitled to consideration, and in the resolutions he was going to propose he had taken care to suggest an amendment in the Bill limiting the circle of people who could make a complaint. He also thought that in case where a husband was concerned the term of imprisonment should be materially reduced. He therefore proposed the following resolutions :—

(*a*) That in the opinion of this Anjuman it is not only desirable but necessary that proper legislative protection should be afforded to girls of tender years.

(*b*) That the Age Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council is worthy of support and ought to be passed.

(*c*) That the proposed law does not involve any interference with the Mahomedan religion.

(*d*) That the benign British Government deserve the thanks of their Indian subjects for this beneficent measure.

(*e*) That a memorial in favour of the Bill be submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy by the president on behalf of the Anjuman, embodying the aforesaid resolutions, and that the desirability of introducing in the Bill amendments to the effect following may be suggested therein, viz. :—(1) That no complaint against a husband shall be entertained by the Magistrate except at the instance of the outraged girl herself, her parents, guardians, or other near relations ; and (2) that in case of a husband the punishment should be materially reduced.

Mr. Najmodin Tyebji, in seconding the resolution, said that although the proposer had dealt exhaustively with all the points of the case he would like to say a few words. He would impress on the meeting that the Moulvis present had not been able to point out any injunction or command from their religion, which rendered it obligatory upon them to complete marriage at any age. All that they were able to point out was that in their religious books the period of puberty was stated to be from 9 to 15 years. Puberty was not the only condition allowed for conjugal relationship, but side by side with it physical fitness was prescribed. Who would say that girls under 12 were physically fit to lead a married life. One of the previous speakers, Caai Ismail Mehri, had said that according to their religion it was lawful to have conjugal relationship on the attainment of puberty, but he, the speaker, failed to see how that alone could form any valid ground for basing a religious objection. Their religion made it lawful for them to eat certain kinds of meat, fruit, &c., but if a man's medical adviser told him to abstain from certain kinds of food or fruit for the sake of his health could any body say that the man so abstaining was committing a sin or an unlawful act. In his opinion the cry that had been raised against the Bill in the name of religion was meaningless. He had given the matter his best consideration and had looked through their religious books, but he could nowhere find that their religion prescribed the non-completion of marriage at any age as sin. He thought that the aspect of the case which deserved their considertion was really the medical aspect. If medical authorities were agreed that a girl under 12 was physically unfit for conjugal relationship, and that there was risk of injury to her health the matter must be deemed settled. It was idle to say that Government were interfering with the Mahomedan religion in this matter, and it was really painful to him to see that their religion was being brought into ignoring by the opponents of the Bill who wanted to show that religion sanctioned such cruel and inhuman practices.

Mr. Meer Surfraz Ali supported the resolution and said that Mr. Najmoodin had anticipated him to a great extent, and had, so to say, taken the wind out of his sail. He would ask the meeting to consider whether any valid objection had been shown to the Bill on the ground of religion. He submitted not for what did their religion say. It prohibited conjugal relationship with a wife before her puberty and coupled another essential condition with it, viz., physical fitness. Were they to be guided by the Moulvis or by the Doctors in this matter. Clearly the latter were the people whose opinion should carry weight. The Moulvis cannot say when a girl became physically fit, and he was sorry to see that they had raised a clamour against such a beneficent measure. Medical authorities were agreed that intercourse with a girl before 12 was injurious and likely to lead to evil results. This being so and Government having after mature consideration resolved to raise the protected age to 12 years it was meaning less to say that they were attempting to interfere with the religion of any community. He would only notice one other objection to the Bill, which though not urged at that meeting, had been raised elsewhere, viz., that it would interfere with their purdah system. He would say for the information of those who did not know it that there were provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code for completely safe-guarding the purdah or zenana system, and that a recent case decided by the Allahabad High Court showed how scrupulous the courts were to respect privacy. There need be no apprehension of the purdah system being in any way disturbed.

Khan Bahadur Haji Gulam Mahomed Munshi said that those who read the daily papers knew that it was almost certain that the Bill would be passed into law. He was in favour of the principle of the Bill,but desired that certain amendments should be made in it. He understood the religious objection against the Bill to be that it rendered unlawful what the *Shara* made lawful and that whereas the *Shara* forbade intercourse with a girl before she attained puberty the Bill rendered conjugal relationship after the age of twelve compulsory and sanctioned it even though the girl be not mature. He would be glad if an amendment could be made removing the age limit and prescribing puberty instead.

Hajee Oosman Abba said that the Anjuman held a distinguished position amongst all the Anjumans of this Presidency and was recognised by Government as a very influential body. Its representative carried great weight and therefore the Anjuman should take care not to do anything contrary to the dictates of the Mohamedan religion. The Mohamedans were loyal subjects of Government, and whether Government passed the Bill in its present form or made alterations in it the Mohamedans would be bound to obey the law of Government. The attitude taken up by the Mohamedans in relation to the Congress showed that they were the supporters of Government, but he thought that in this matter the Mahomedan community should not say that the Bill has its support because the Moulvis said that it interfered with their religion.

Haji Yusuff Haji Ismail said that when Government were anxious to know their views in this matter there was no harm in telling them frankly that the Bill interfered with their religion inasmuch as it made unlawful what religion said was not unlawful. The object of the Bill was a good one, but so far as Mohamedans were concerned their law went still further and said that intercourse with a girl should not take place until she was mature and physically fit. No alteration was therefore needed.

Mr. Ameeroodin Tyebji said that the matter was thrashed over very ably, and it was quite clear to all reasonable men that the provisions of the Bill did not interfere with their religion. Such a cry had been raised in the name of their religion against the Bill that he came to the meeting fully expecting that the Moulvis would advance some cogent arguments in support of the religious objection. Nothing of the kind was done and they had in fact to admit that completion of marriage was not laid down as an obligatory act and no sin was committed if conjugal relationship did not take place at any given age. The protection of 98 girls out of a hundred would commend to all reasonable men in preference to allowing 2 out of 100 husbands to postpone the enjoyment of their marital rights for a short time.

Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, in replying to the debate, said that he would notice one misconception which seemed to prevail in the minds of some of the members. Munshi Goolam Mahomed had stated as one of the religious objections to the Bill that it sanctioned and made intercourse with a girl of 12 years compulsory even though she had not attained puberty, whereas by their religion such intercourse was forbidden. The Bill did nothing of the kind. It did not enjoin completion of marriage at 12, but merely prohibited it under that age. He hoped that in the absence of any religious command the members present would agree with him that religion had been unnecessarily dragged into the controversy and would pass the resolution by a very large majority. There was only one other point which required to be dealt with, and it was the suggestion that instead of the age limit puberty should be substituted. If this was done it would introduce uncertainty into the law, and in a criminal law uncertainty was not desirable. The result of making such an alteration would be that intercourse with a girl of 12 would not be an offence, whereas in another case intercourse with a girl of 14 would amount to an offence. It would also lead to indelicate inquiries being made. On the whole therefore the age limit was to be preferred. The proposition was then put to the meeting and 40 were in favour and 15 against it. It was declared carried.

On the motion of Mr. Fattehali Shaik Ahmed, seconded by Mr. Meer Surfraz Aii, a cordial vote of thanks was given to the president, who in reply thanked the gentlemen present for their attendance and the co-operation they had given him. He felt that he ought to frankly assert at the meeting that the Anjuman would be the last body to disregard any precepts of the Mahomedan religion or to take any action against it. They were as staunch Mahomedans as the Moulvis who led the opposition. He was honestly convinced that there was nothing in the Bill which involved any interference with their religion, and although the Moulvis were opposed to the Bill he thought the cry raised in the name of religion was meaningless. Opinions may differ, but on an important occasion like this they could not sit quiet and observe silence. It was thrown against them that they were not so learned and well versed in matters of religion as the Moulvis ; but he ventured to say that there were some amongst them who were well read in religion and all of them knew more or less about religion. They had sufficient intelligence to judge for themselves when the precepts of their religion were pointed out to them to know what they meant and whether they were in the nature of express commands or merely permissive. It may be that their number was small, but they comprised men of education and position who were leading and representative gentlemen and formed the enlightened portion of the community. The Anjuman had the moral courage to say what it thought, and he hoped that in a matter of this kind Government would not merely count the votes but weigh them.

Mr. Meer Surfraz Ali then proposed, and Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim seconded, a vote of thanks to Aga Abdul Hoosein for lending his spacious bungalow for the meeting.

We have been asked to publish the following representation which has been made to the Honorary Secretaries of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay :—

Sirs,—We, the undersigned members of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, beg to state that the meeting called by Mr. Budruddin Tyebji, our worthy president, was not a formal meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, as it was not called according to the rules of the Anjuman nor all the members were invited (see Rule 19).

The president has no right to convene a meeting in his name. The secretaries can call a special meeting by the order of the managing committee or by a written request of any four members of the Anjuman-i-Islam, provided the members of the managing committee are informed and notices issued to all the members.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were not read in the meeting according to Rule 10.

We have approved the memorial adopted by the mass meeting held in the Juma Musjid and have signed accordingly.

We protest against any memorial on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay in favour of the Age Bill without the amendment of the girls attaining the age of puberty and sufficient strength for the consummation of marriage instead of 12 years as required by our *Shara Shareef* and plainly explained by our learned Moulvis.—We remain, Sir,

MOULVI HIDAYATULLAH, GOOLAM MAHOMED MUNSHI, CASSUM HAJI MEETHA, HAJI OOSMAN TAR MAHOMED, HAJI OOSMAN HAJI ABBA, HAJI ABDUSSATTAR HAJI OOMER, HAJI ESMAIL GUL MAHOMED, KUTBOODIN PALOBA, HAJI SABOO SIDEEK, ABDUL CADUR HABIBBHOY, HUSSONALLY MULLA HAKIMJI, ESSOOFALLY ABDUL HOOSAIN, and ABDUL CADUR EBRAHIM.

Dated, 9th March, 1891.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Dinsha Merwan	25	0	0
Total............	25	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	73,739	6	6
Grand total...	73,764	6	6

The following additional subscription has been promised (42nd list) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Dinsha Merwan	25	0	0
Total............	25	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	74,639	6	6
Grand total...	74,644	6	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISANDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, March 10.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon. Subject : "Temptation."

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Shortened Service with Address. Hymns, 423, 130 and 362.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Kirby Hall in the Victoria Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

THE IRISH FACTIONS.

AT the anti-Parnellite meeting, held in Committee-room No. 15 on Thursday (12th ult.), Mr. Justin M'Carthy submitted a report drawn up by himself and Mr. Sexton on the negotiations between the Gladstonians and the Nationalists as to the treatment to be accorded in the next Home Rule Bill to the questions of the land and the police. In regard to the former, Mr. Gladstone's view was stated as follows :—"The land question must either be settled by the Imperial Parliament simultaneously with the establishment of Home Rule, or within a limited period thereafter, to be specified in the Home Rule Bill ; or the power to deal with it must be committed to the Irish Legislature." As to the police, Mr. Gladstone intends the Irish constabulary to be converted by degrees, within a period not to exceed five years, into a purely civil force, under the complete control of the Irish Parliament. With these views of Mr. Gladstone's the anti-Parnellites appear to be satisfied, while Mr, Parnell is said to have held out for a written undertaking from Mr. Gladstone (and, according to *United Ireland*, from Sir W. Harcourt also) that the Irish Parliament should have unfettered control at once over the police and the land. The anti-Parnellite members met again on Friday, and after a private conference lasting two hours they appointed a committee of six members "to promote the work of organisation in Ireland." At the meeting on Monday it was resolved that Mr. Justin M'Carthy should place the whole of the residue of the Paris Fund (about £36,000) at the disposal, if need be, of the evicted tenants. This fund was originally £44,000 but £8,000 was given to Mr. W. O'Brien some time ago, under circumstances referred to below. Vigorous efforts to organise the new Irish National Federation were resolved upon, and it was decided that a large number of anti-Parnellite members should go at once to Ireland, to carry out the work of organisation, and to promote the production, early in March, of the new paper, to be called the *National Press.* Legal action is also to be taken to recover possession of *United Ireland* from the Parnellites, Mr. Justin M'Carthy now holding the majority of shares in the concern, owing to Mr. Patrick Egan having transferred to him his shares. Tuesday's meeting had to be held in the conference room of the Home of Commons. Further arrangements were made for the campaign in Ireland ; but it was decided that a number of members of the party should stay to vote on the question of Welsh Disestablishment and to discuss the Irish Land Purchase Bill.

MESSRS. DILLON AND O'BRIEN IN CLONMEL GAOL.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Dillon, M.P., in the custody of three police-officers, left London on Friday morning (13th ult.) for Ireland. There was no demonstration on their departure from Euston ; but at Chester a deputation of the North Wales Liberal Federation waited on the prisoners, who afterwards continued their journey, and embarked at Holyhead. At Kingstown they were welcomed by several Parnellite members. The prisoners were taken to Kingsbridge Station, whence, after dining, they left in a special train for Clonmel. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were yesterday removed from Clonmel Gaol to Galway Gaol. Mr. O'Brien is in the infirmary, and Mr. Dillon has been placed in an ordinary cell.

MR. PARNELL AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

Mr. Parnell stole a march on the M'Carthy party on Tuesday (17th ult.). He and his followers went down to the House early, obtained the key of the historic "No. 15," duly took possession, and proceeded to hold their meeting. The proceedings were private, but the following account of the meeting has been made public :—Mr. Parnell gave a full account of the recent negotiations between himself and Mr. O'Brien at Boulogne, and the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Mahoney, seconded by Mr. John O'Connor, and adopted unanimously :—

That this meeting of the Irish party, having heard from Mr. Parnell a full statement in reference to the negotiations which took place between himself and Mr. O'Brien with a view to a settlement of the dispute which led to the irregular proceedings and breach of discipline of a section of this party, ending in their secession, desires to place on record its entire approval of the course pursued by Mr. Parnell in reference to those negotiations as being thoroughly patriotic and in accordance with the national sentiment of the Irish race, and meriting the continuance of the confidence of the Irish people in Mr. Parnell as capable of safeguarding the interests and honour of the Irish nation, and of conducting the national cause to its final triumph.

The meeting also considered various details of the organisation in Ireland, and made arrangements for the conduct of the forthcoming campaign there. Mr. Parnell leaves London for Dublin to-morrow.

THE DISPUTE ABOUT THE FUNDS.

It is difficult to understand the exact position of the parties in connection with the latest quarrel over the funds. It appears, however, that Mr. Parnell and Mr. M'Carthy agreed to release £8,000 of the money standing to their joint names at a Paris bank : £5,000 to go to the Plan of Campaign and £3,000 to the National League. Of the £5,000, a sum of £2,500 was used for the repayment of advances made by their bankers to the Plan of Campaign Committee, and the rest was duly distributed to "distressed agriculturists." The £3,000 have been paid, it is alleged, to the Hibernian Bank to meet an overdraft by the National League. When the Member for Derry assented to the arrangement for releasing a portion of the fund, he did so under the clear impression that the whole of the money was to be devoted to the evicted tenants. It was agreed that the sum should be divided between the Plan of Campaign Committee and the National League ; but Mr. M'Carthy understood that these bodies were to be regarded simply as the channels of communication between Mr. O'Brien and the impoverished agriculturists. If it should turn out that Mr. O'Brien assented to the appropriation of the £3,000 to meet the overdraft, it follows either that there was some misconception as to the method in which the £8,000 was to be disbursed, or that Mr. O'Brien came to the conclusion that he was acting within the lines of the agreement.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

THE undernamed officers were ordered to embark at Portsmouth on Feb 24 and 25 for conveyance to Bombay by H M S Crocodile :—

Med Staff.—Surg.-Maj G Laffan ; Surgs W E Berryman, and H A Haines.

R H A—Capt H Chance.

Royal Artillery.—Majs F Beaufort and N B Inglefield ; Second Lieuts J W Crawford, J Henry ; Capt and Riding Master R Donelly.

R A (Field).—Capts W E Fairholme, H M Campbell, F B Lecky, S W Lane, Ff Chamberlain ; Lieuts W F A Hopkins, G F Robinson, C F Stevens.

Royal Engineers—Lieuts A T Moore, E H W H Stafford, C M F Watkins ; Second Lieuts P G Grant G A F Sanders, R E Rooke, R S Muter, A Bell, H G Joly de Lothiniere.

2nd Drag Gds—Second Lieut R D Herron.

16th Lancers—Maj W C James.

1st Norfolk—Capt R F C Baker.

2nd R West Surrey—Lieut D Warren.

2nd Scottish Rifles—Lieut R W Smith.

2nd Royal Irish Regt—Capt F J Gavin ; Lieut C H Vigors ; Second Lieut J B S Alderson.

2nd Royal Sussex—Lieut C T W Church.

2nd Devonshire—Lieut R L Ruston.

2nd Durham L I—Capt T H S Sitwell.

2nd Royal Lanc—Lieut M W Kirk.

1st Hampshire—Lieuts F H G Playfair, W H Trethwey.

2nd Derbyshire—Capt H A Iggulden.

2nd Lanc Fus—Lieut W F Elmslie.

1st Norfolk—Maj D K Robertson.

2nd E Lanc Regt—Second Lieut A G Maclean.

1st East Lanc—Second Lieut A K Blair.

Royal Irish—Second Lieut A V Alexander.

1st Suffolk—Second Lieut H A H Rice.

FROM MALTA.

R A—Maj A C Bailward.

1st S Staff—Second Lieut P Greig.

2nd Conn Rangers—Lieut A Moore ; Second Lieut E W Kelly.

FROM EGYPT.

Royal Irish Rifles—Second Lieut P W G Edeford.

AN extraordinary purchase was made at Christie's a few months ago. An "old master" begrimed with dirt was knocked down for £7. It was promptly resold for £80, and again for £700, and it has now been acquired for £2,000 by a Continental gallery, and turns out to be a magnificent Terburg. This artist, the *St. James's Gazette* reminds us, spent some time in England, and left behind him some of his finest productions.

MR. H. G. KEENE, author of "The Fall of the Moghul Empire, has written a life of Madhoji Sindia, the contemporary of Warren Hastings, and the great statesman and warrior of his line, for the series of "Rulers of India," edited by Sir W. W. Hunter. He has been fortunate enough (says the *Academy*) to find a portrait of him, painted by a wandering Italian (name unknown), which is now in the possession of Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, the son of the historian of the Mahrattas. This will be reproduced as a frontispiece to the volume.

THE WHITECHAPEL TRAGEDY.

As was announced in the mail papers last week, what was thought at first to be another of the alarming series of Whitechapel murders took place early on Friday morning, 13th ult. The police appear, however, to be of opinion that this murder was not committed by the same hand as effected the old outrages with impunity. An archway, fifty yards long, under the Great Eastern Railway, is called Swallow-gardens, and connects two thoroughfares near the Whitechapel-road. There are lights at either end of this archway, but the centre is dark. About 2-15 a.m. a constable, who had passed the spot a quarter of an hour previously, found a woman lying in the centre of the archway-road with her throat cut. She was alive, but on the point of dying. The murderer seems to have just committed the crime, as the constable heard departing footsteps. The cut was from right to left, as if effected by a left-handed man, as was the case in the old murders. It was found that the woman was Frances Coles, aged twenty-five, and a daughter of an old shoemaker, who is now in the workhouse. She had been living for a day or two with one John Thomas Sadler, aged fifty-three, who is a fireman on board a ship in the docks. He quarrelled with her at a Spitalfields lodging-house on Thursday evening about 11-30. On this occasion the lodging-house keeper observed her with a second crape hat, which was subsequently found in the folds of her dress. As the woman was the worse for drink and the man quarrelsome, he was turned out of the place just before midnight, and after the lapse of an hour the woman Coles left. About 1-45 Sadler, who was drunk, met a policeman in the Mint pavement, and told him that he had been knocked about by some men at the dock gates. At three o'clock he returned to the lodging-house with blood running down his face, and said he had been knocked down and robbed. He was advised to go to the London Hospital, where he called a little before five. At the inquest, which was opened on Saturday, the porter related how Sadler had then a lacerated wound of the scalp and a cut over the eye :—"I trimmed the hair and washed his face. I asked him how he came by the wounds, and he said that a woman had robbed him of a few shillings and a watch. He added that he should not have minded that, but he had been knocked about. I asked why he trembled so, and he said because he was cold, and asked if I could give him something to warm him. I said I had nothing to give him, and persuaded him to go home to his lodgings. He said that unfortunately he had got none, and only been one night on shore, not having therefore, had time to secure any. He said his ship was lying in the London Docks. I asked him if he felt any further injuries, and he said one of his ribs was hurt. I saw blood on his hands, and asked if he had cut them. He hesitated a little, and then looked at his hands, and said, 'Yes, my finger is cut.' He added either 'She had a knife,' or 'They had a knife'—I do not know which. I said that so much blood could not come from so slight a cut, and he rejoined that it must have come from his head. If, he added, he could borrow a trifle he would pay double or treble interest for it as he had £5 to draw. His scalp wound was then dressed by the nurse, and as he still seemed so shaky I let him lie on the sofa, and he went to sleep for about an hour and a half, when I woke him and told him he must go. I gave him a penny, for which he seemed very grateful, and he went away.' The inquest was resumed on Tuesday, when evidence of identification was given by the deceased's father and sister, and other witnesses having been called, the inquiry was adjourned till to-day (Friday). For some time the police seemed satisfied with Sadler's account of himself ; although they had arrested him on Saturday. He was brought up at the Thames Police-court on Monday and remanded till the 24th inst. The new incident was that Sadler had gone to the Sailors' Home in Wells-street, about eleven o'clock on Friday morning. There he saw a mariner called Campbell, to whom he said he wanted some drink, and for the purpose of raising the money necessary to procure it he offered to sell him a knife. The knife, a white-handled one, was of peculiar shape, having a curved blade, similar in appearance to that of a scimitar. Campbell told him that it was not of English make, and Sadler said he knew it was not, and that he had bought it in America. Campbell gave him a shilling for it. It was dirty, and he afterwards put it in water to cleanse it with the result that the water became tinged with red. Campbell sold the knife to a marine store dealer, named Robinson, in Dock-street. All the important witnesses in the case—about thirteen in number—were on Wednesday taken to the Treasury to be examined in a thorough and methodical manner. It is understood that the police authorities are much perplexed by the numerous contradictory statements elicited and volunteered. Sadler is confined in Holloway gaol. The most minute inquiries are being made into the antecedents of the man Sadler, with the result of confirming the view that he could not be the perpetrator of the previous Whitechapel murders. It is now stated that he has a wife at Chatham, and he is believed to have been in the Hong Kong police, and also in the interval of his voyages acted as a tram driver and conductor in the East of London.

ITALIAN AND THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

THE following are additional expressions of opinion relative to the action of the Civil Service Commissioners in excluding Italian from the Indian Civil Service examination :—

Cardinal Manning writes :—Mr. Gladstone's letter on the withdrawl of Italian by the Civil Service Commissioners from the competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service expresses my mind completely. It seems to me a serious mistake not only as to the language, but also as to its practical utility. Italian is a widespread commercial language in the Levant, and also in the far East. It is one of the most widely diffused of living languages. The standard of mental cuture in our Civil servants, and of their practical usefulness would, I believe, be lowered by the loss of Italian. I am treating this not as a literary attainment, but as an element of public service. No one who knows Italian will think it an easy language.

Mr.Frederic Harrison thinks nothing more distinctly marks the culture of our day from the culture of Englishmen in the age of Shakespeare, in the age of Milton, in the age Gibbon, than this—that the profound sympathy which they felt for Italian literature has been succeeded by an age of almost contemptuous indifference. Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Byron, Shelley, and the public they each addressed, were all alike saturated with Italian literature, and we can see its potent effect on their genius. . . . But do not ask me for an opinion about the recent doings of any board of examiners. The doings of all examination boards are bad. Examiners will all finally descend to *Malebolge*, where they are doomed to become the "horned demons" who lash the backs of the damned ("Inferno," canto xviii.). My spontaneous feelings when I hear that a board of examiners have turned a beautiful subject of study out of their schools, is to be glad that one good thing is at last out of their clutches. If they say that Italian is not a good subject for examination questions, it is quite what I should have thought, and it is much to the honour of Italian. All beautiful things do elude the examiner, and still more the examinee. I should like to see some answer to the question, for instance—"Analyse in tabular form the principal merits and the leading defects of the marble statue vulgarly known as the 'Theseus' of Pheidias." But in all this I confess that I am not impartial, and am perhaps quite wrong on the matter of fact. You have much better means than I have of knowing the truth. If the act of proscribing Italian, of which you complain, is found to have a real effect in discouraging the study of Italian, then I think it is a positively criminal act ; and I am sure that this particular board of examiners will go to a circle even lower than *Malebolge*.

Scribner's Magazine for March will contain "Our March with a Starving Column," by Mr. Mounteney Jephson, describing the forced march made from the camp where Nelson and his famished party were left to the Manyema camp at Ipoto, where food and rest were found for the starving men.

THE seventieth annual court of the Seamen's Hospital Society was held on Feb. 17 in the board-room of the P. and O., Sir T. Sutherland presiding. It was stated that the society during the year had treated 12,000 cases. Their work cost £13,000 a year, while the certain income was only £4,000, so that they needed from £9,000 to £10,000 in annual subscriptions.

GEORGE GROSSMITH tells a fine story of how the income-tax people once overreached themselves. Long after his father's death they sent in a first notice, assessing his income at £2,000. Taking the document George wrote across the face of it "I am glad to learn that my father is doing so well in the next world ; £2,000 a year is a good deal more than he ever earned in this. Kindly forward this notice to his new address, and remember me affectionately to him." He then posted the notice back to the office. They presumably took the hint, for no more claims have been received at George junior's house.

THE GREAT CARD SCANDAL.

THE Press Association says:—"The legal formalities preliminary to the trial of the action in which Sir W. Gordon-Cumming is the plaintiff are being pushed forward, and there is no foundation for the report that the proceedings are likely to be quashed. The solicitors for the defence, Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, have entered appearance to the writs, and it now remains for the agents of the plaintiff to supply a statement of particulars. It is understood that the Prince of Wales will be called as a witness, unless the plaintiff and defendant should mutually agree not to trouble His Royal Highness to go into the witness-box. In the event of it being decided, however, to subpœna the Prince, personal service of the necessary process will be dispensed with, it being usual in such cases for the documents to be left with his private secretary (Sir Francis Knollys)."

It was reported on Saturday (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) that the Queen had called upon the Earl of Coventry, who is Master of the Buckhounds, for a full statement of the facts regarding what is known as "the gaming scandal." It is said that Her Majesty is greatly annoyed at the stories that are current. "The 'gambling set' in the Upper Ten are excessively savage at the revelations which have been made, and are very bitter in their comments on two of the ladies who formed part of the Tranby Croft party. As a matter of fact, these ladies had nothing to do with the 'blowing' of the scandal. Whoever was responsible, it was not they; and it is now said that the story owes its currency to two of the persons who were most interested in concealing it."

The *World* this week returns, "with reluctance," to the "unsavoury subject of the baccarat scandal," and gives the following details of "the more important occurrences" at Tranby Croft on the evening of Sept. 10:—"The incidence and bearing of certain comments to be presently made will be exemplified more fully by the narration, in somewhat greater detail than in the synopsis published last week, of the more important occurrences at Tranby Croft on the evening of Sept. 10. The first interview with Sir William Gordon-Cumming on the part of Lord Coventry and General Williams was short and hurried, because the dressing-bell for dinner had already rung. After repudiating the accusation with scorn, and being warned that the Prince of Wales must be informed, Sir William, in as many words, put himself in the hands of Lord Coventry and General Williams, claiming, and the claim being admitted, that both were his friends. Sir William's interview with the Prince later in the evening was of some duration. He spoke with extreme earnestness, appealing to His Royal Highness's long intimacy with him as affording close knowledge of his character, dwelling on his unblemished reputation as an English gentleman and as an officer of stainless record. The Prince interpolated at intervals: 'There are five witnesses against you!' and he terminated the interview with the final comment, 'I am very sorry, but it is of no use; the evidence is overwhelming—there are five to one against you!' After a considerable interval Sir William was recalled, to find the Prince gone, and Lord Coventry and General Owen Williams the only occupants of the room. They presented him with the ultimatum which had been decided upon. He protested against it. They enforced upon him that there was no alternative, and warned him that certain members of the Tranby Croft family who had been witnesses to his alleged malpractices were set in their determination, if he did not give the stipulated undertaking, to 'blow' him all over the Doncaster course next day. The unfortunate man, in the sudden dire extremity, still struggled in the toils. The nature of the snare flashed upon him: 'To sign will be an acknowledgment of guilt!' he passionately protested. Lord Coventry and General Williams are understood to be firm in their recollection that the former intimated his assent to this expression, while Sir William Gordon-Cumming has no remembrance to that effect. The point is of little importance, but for the explicit statement in the minute of proceedings that Sir William signed the undertaking in the full understanding that his doing so carried his confession of guilt, which deliberate and formal construction Sir William repudiates: and it will be seen that the undertaking does not embody the ascribed understanding. Finally, in great agitation, Sir William asked: 'Do you advise me to sign? 'Certainly,' was the answer; 'you have no alternatives! Then it was that, in an unhappy moment, Sir William set his signature to the following:—'On the understanding that certain circumstances which have occurred during the present week at Tranby Croft are kept secret, I bind myself not to touch a card during the rest of my life.'"

It should be noted (says the *World*, which reaffirms its last week's statement that the undertaking alleged to have been signed by Sir William Gordon-Cumming was confided to the care of the Prince of Wales) that it was not because of a decision by the court of officers convened by the colonel of his regiment that Sir William Gordon-Cumming sent in his papers. He did so immediately on receiving just before Christmas the anonymous letter from Paris which first notified him of the breach of silence, and simultaneously with his revelation of the whole affair to his colonel. The finding of the court was that it was unable to convey to him permission to withdraw his papers.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* declares himself "in a position to state that the Prince of Wales is profoundly annoyed at being concerned in the transaction, but it is quite incorrect to assert that Mrs. Wilson and her daughter 'let the cat out of the bag.' A lady of the Marlborough House set was told the story, and forthwith related it to her bosom friend, who happens to be a bitter enemy of Sir William Gordon-Cumming. Consequently, before forty-eight hours were over all London knew the secret. Sir William, it seems, is determined, notwithstanding that much influence has been brought to bear upon him to desist, to carry the affair to the law courts, and this will lead to revelations concerning the fearful amount of private gambling now going on in England, which will startle the public."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"It appears to be supposed that the party at Tranby Croft were playing for very high stakes. Indeed, to read the accounts given in some quarters, one might suppose that Mrs. Arthur Wilson's house had been turned for the occasion into a 'gambling hell.' This is a grotesque misrepresentation. There are places and occasions upon which baccarat is played for very high stakes. But it is the simple fact that at Tranby Croft, on the occasion in question, the bank on each night was of £100 only. The party playing baccarat consisted of nearly all the guests staying in the house, and included several ladies. Some played for 5s. stakes, others for 10s. Sir William Gordon-Cumming was one of those who played higher; his stakes being as large as £5, £10, or £15, as the case might be. Not only were the ladies of the party among the players, Lady Coventry being one of them; but baccarat was only played for a limited time at the end of the evening. After dinner each evening, there was music and conversation; and a game of baccarat followed from eleven to twelve or half-past twelve. In fact, the amusements of the Tranby Croft party might almost be described as a round game rather than as a gamble. Our contemporary contradicts the many statements which have been made to the effect that Mrs. Arthur Wilson and others constituted themselves into 'a private detective agency,' set traps to expose a guest, and so forth."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* attributes the authorship of the articles in the *World* to Mr. Archibald Forbes.

According to *Truth*, the Duke of Cambridge at once, on learning the decision of the War Office, telegraphed to Sir Redvers Buller, ordering that Sir William Gordon-Cumming should be merely suspended till the result of the pending trial was obtained.

The Duke of Clarence and Avondale is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson at Tranby Croft for two days' hunting with the Holderness hounds.

THE ROYAL SAILORS' HOME.

THE Duke of Connaught was present on Feb. 14 at the annual meeting of the Portsmouth Royal Sailors' Home, held under the presidency of Admiral Sir E. Commerell. The German Emperor, having become a patron of the institution and sent a donation of £50 towards the funds, the committee have named two cabins "Wilheim II." and "Hohenzollern," as a a perpetual memorial of the Emperor's goodwill towards the men of her Majesty's fleet. The petty officers and seamen of the German Imperial Navy have been officially informed that they will be welcomed at the Home on the same footing as the men of the British service. The report showed that the year 1890 closed with a cash credit of £377 8s. 7d. The number of cabins had been increased from 308 to 334, but of these 18 were occupied by servants, leaving 316 available for letting and capable of accommodating 115,340 men during the year, so that although 66,010 beds were occupied, 49,330 more men could have been provided for. The report having been adopted, the Duke of Connaught, in a few well-chosen words, expressed his deep sympathy with the objects of the institution, although, said His Royal Highness, "I have not the honour of wearing epaulettes, I can assure you there is no man that has a warmer heart for the Navy than I have. Without further trespassing on your time I will propose this resolution:—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be expressed to Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell, V.C., G.C.B., for his kindness in taking the chair on this occasion." The chairman having responded, His Royal Highness was afterwards conducted over the building and endowed a cabin.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE EAST INDIA OFFICERS' BILL.

IN the House of Lords on Monday, February 16, Viscount Cross moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which, he said, was to allow certain high officers of State in India to come home to England whenever it was necessary on public grounds that they should do so without their incurring the penalty now in force of losing their commissions or appointments. No doubt the restrictions which were now in force were necessary in former times, when the passage between this country and India was the long one by way of the Cape, but now that it was so much shortened they were no longer required. The bill would only confer upon the India Office powers similar to those now enjoyed by the War Office, the Colonial Office, and the Admiralty with reference to persons holding appointments under those departments. The bill proposed that the facilities he had referred to should only be granted upon public grounds, and upon the responsibility of the Secretary of State and of the Governor-General in Council in India.

The bill was read a second time.

THE SALT INDUSTRY IN BURMAH.

In answer to Mr. Conybeare in the House of Commons on the 16th ult. Sir J. Gorst said the particulars of the arrangements made in Burmah in connection with the salt industry were to be found in the Burmah Annual Revenue Report. The Excise rates on local manufacture of salt had been raised to equalise them with the Customs duty. The increase was from three annas to one rupee.

DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL IN INDIA.

Mr. Conybeare the same day asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that a Mahomedan, Sheikh Abdul Rasoul, was apprehended on his arrival in Bombay on Jan. 27, 1890, by the Police Commissioner of Bombay; whether Sheik Abdul Rasoul was imprisoned without trial and without any statement being made to him as to the reason of his imprisonment, in the fort of Assirgad, in the Central Provinces, for nine months, and at the expiration of that period taken to Bombay, put on board a steamer bound for London, against his strong protest, his passage paid, and landed in England without any means of support; whether, when he was put on board the steamer bound for England, he was told, on the authority of the Government of India, that the India Office was in possession of the facts of his case, and would arrange for him a sufficient allowance; whether the Secretary of State would state why this man was imprisoned for nine months and kept in custody all that time without trial; whether, under the Penal Code, the Government had power to imprison parties without trial, and to keep them in prison; and why Sheikh Abdul Rasoul was shipped to England, what charges the Government of India or the India Office had against him, and why communications which he had addressed to the Secretary of State for India were not acknowledged or answered. Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has no information officially on the matters stated in the question. The Governor-General of India is empowered by Regulation III. of 1818 to detain persons without trial for reasons of State. The communications addressed by the Sheikh to the Secretary of State have been forwarded to India, and the Secretary of State will await a reply from the Government of India before taking any action thereon. Mr. Conybeare asked if it was the custom of the Viceroy of India, or those under him, to kidnap men, and keep them for nine months without bringing them to trial. Sir J. Gorst: No, sir; that is not at all the custom. (Laughter and cheers.)

THE DISTRICT OF GURGAON.

Mr. Burt on Feb. 17 asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table of the House the report of the revised settlement of the district of Gurgaon, Punjab, and all other papers connected therewith, until Orders were passed, and including the Orders passed, by the Punjab Government; whether he was aware that remissions of rent were refused by the Government of India to the people in a time of crop loss through drought, and that between 1877 and 1882 150,000 head of cattle were found to have died, 80,000 of the agricultural population had disappeared, and a debt of Rs. 2,00,000 incurred; and whether the Secretary of State would inquire into these facts and take such steps as would put a stop to their recurrence. Sir J. Gorst: The report and papers asked for make a volume of 500 pages. I shall be glad to lend the hon. member a copy, but the Secretary of State does not think it necessary to lay it on the table. The Secretary of State is aware that a mistake was made by the officer, since dead, who refused to suspend a part of the land revenue in Gurgaon in 1877. But since then substantial benefit has been conferred on the district by remissions of arrears, by reductions of the demand, and by loans for the purchase of cattle. The cultivated area of the district is returning to the old level, and the number of cattle has been fully recovered. The Secretary of State is satisfied that the suggestions of the Famine Commission of 1880, the Orders of the Government of India issued in 1885, and the provisions of the Punjab Famine Code issued in 1888 will, if carefully observed, prevent the commission of similar mistakes in the future.

THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

Mr. J. Maclean on the 17th ult. asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he could give the House assurances that the Government of India would pass into law a bill to amend the Indian Factory Act before the Viceroy left Calcutta for Simla, and that the provisions of that bill would include as a minimum the rules adopted at the International Labour Conference of Berlin regarding age, hours of labour, and hours of rest and refreshment.

Mr. W. H. Smith: I have to inform my hon. friend that the Secretary of State in Council for India has been in communication with the Viceroy, and he is informed that legislation will be proceeded with immediately to amend the Indian Factory Act. The provisions of the bill will follow, speaking generally, the recommendations of the International Labour Conference at Berlin, with this limitation—that it is proposed to raise the age for the employment of young children from seven (at which age they are now employed) to nine. The employment of women and children at night is to be prohibited, and the Secretary of State in Council has urged that the limits of work for children shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Berlin Conference.

Mr. J. Maclean asked whether, as the minimum age for the employment of children in European countries was ten years, and as Indian children were weaker than those of Europe, the right hon. gentleman would press on the Indian Government the desirableness of raising the age to ten years.

Mr. W. H. Smith said that the Secretary of State would press on the Government of India the importance of the suggestions made by the hon. member. The Secretary of State had been in communication with the Government of India with that view.

Sir G. Campbell asked whether the Berlin Conference did not distinctly state that their recommendations were not applicable to tropical countries, that they did not consider the case of those countries, and whether the right hon. gentleman considered it consistent with the interests of the people of India to press on the Secretary of State the desirableness of dealing with the question on the representation of Lancashire members rather than with a view to the interests of the Indian people. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. H. Smith said he was not aware of the limitations to which reference had been made. The sole object which the Government of India and the Secretary of State had in view was the regulation of labour in factories in India in a manner consonant with humanity. (Hear, hear.)

THE DISCUSSION OF INDIAN FINANCE.

The same day Sir W. Plowden moved: "That Standing Order No. 51 be amended by inserting after the words 'Ways and Means' the words 'or the Committee on the Indian Financial Statement.'" (Standing Order 51 provides that when the order is called, "That the House resolve itself into Committee," the Speaker shall leave the chair without question put, unless the Committee be Committee of Supply or Ways and Means, or Committee to consider a meassage from the Crown.) He said that the object of the motion was to exclude from the operation of the Standing Order the discussions on the Indian Budget, to which far too little time was devoted. The longest debate of recent years was in 1885, and since then not fifteen hours in each Session had been devoted to the discussion of Indian affairs.

The motion was seconded by Sir R. Lethbridge.

Sir J. E. Gorst, in reply, said the view of the Government was that the matter was entirely one for the House. The question was whether it was better to confine the discussion of the Indian Budget to the Budget itself, or to allow the discussion a wider scope, but he pointed out the danger that such a relaxation of the rule would open the door to unpractical and desultory conversations, whereas by the present plan an efficient discussion was at least secured of matters of first-rate importance to India.

Sir W. Harcourt was not prepared with any definite opinion, but he thought the subject was one highly deserving the attention of the House, and he threw out the suggestion that it might be an improvement to give up two nights to India, one for the ventilation of grievances, and the other for the discussion of the finance of India. Sir R. Temple, as a practical man, was satisfied that the present system was the best, but Sir R. Fowler, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Conybeare, and Mr. MacNeill all spoke in general support of the motion. Sir G. Campbell remarked that he was not anxious that great facilities should be given for the discussion of Indian affairs in this House, to the exclusion of other subjects for which too little time was now available. "If India is ever lost to our Empire, it will be lost through the ignorant meddlesomeness of the House of Commons."

Mr. W. H. Smith emphasised the declaration of the Under-Secretary for India that the Government had no desire to oppose the feeling of the House generally on this question, and in view of the general opinion in favour of the motion they would offer no objection to it.

The motion was agreed to.

INDIAN PRESIDENTIAL ARMIES.

Mr. Buchanan then rose to call attention to the presidential system of government in India, and to move—"That, in accordance with the recommendation of four successive Governments of India, the system of separate presidental commands in Madras and Bombay should be abolished, and that the entire administration of all the Indian armies should be made over to the Commander-in-Chief in India, acting in direct communication with the commanders of the local armies and under the direct orders of the Government of India."

Sir J. Gorst pointed out that the recommendation of the Commission of 1879 that the system of separate presidential commands should be abolished, when it came to be carefully considered by Lord Kimberley, the then Secretary of State, was rejected, not upon dilatory pleas, but upon its merits. There were great differences of military opinion on the subject; there were political objections to the changes proposed in the Madras and Bombay armies, and there were also financial considerations of great weight to be taken into account. Instead, therefore, of meddling with the presidential armies, the Secretary of State commenced a policy, which had been carried out down to the present time, of dealing with numerous other practical suggestions and recommendations made by the Commission of 1879; and the result was that real dangers and disadvantages which formerly existed in the system of Indian military organisation had one by one been removed or diminished. He went over the reforms so carried out by successive Secretaries of State, and including commissariat, transport, ordnance, clothing, military works, education, and other matters; and he insisted that there was no strong reason why the Government should proceed immediately to make any further change. In any cases, the highly technical and difficult subject raised by the motion should be left in the hands of the Secretary of State, to be considered in conjunction with his technical advisers.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman contended that the enormous weight of military and official authority was in favour of the reform advocated in the motion. Sir R. Temple thought on the whole it was good for the Indian Army there should be these great Presidency commands instead of a commandant of an army corps. Mr. Munro-Ferguson subbmitted that it was dangerous to put off longer a reform which had been pressed upon the home Government by successive Governments of India. Sir W. Plowden also supported the motion.

Mr. E Stanhope doubted whether the House of Commons was competent to arrive at a conclusion on a matter on which four Viceroys had differed from as many Secretaries of State. He himself did not pretend that he was able at present to give any decided opinion on the question; and, while he objected to the passing of a drastic resolution which would bind the Government to legislate forthwith, he promised to watch the working of the changes already made with a view to see whether, and if so when, the further reform contemplated in the motion could be carried out.

Sir G. Campbell was in favour of the motion on military grounds, but on political grounds he thought the Indian armies ought to be kept separate. The best solution, in his opinion, was to unite the European army and to retain the native armies under separate commanders.

Mr. Buchanan, regarding the speech of the Secretary of State for War as more or less satisfactory, asked leave to withdraw his motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

INDIAN FACTORY LEGISLALION.

In answer to Mr. King on ths 19th ult. Sir J. Gorst said: The inquiry and report of the recent Indian Factory Commission were intended to supplement the information already before the Government and Legislature in India, and it is proposed to legislate on the basis of the whole of the information available. It is not proposed to have a further commission of inquiry at present. The recent report of the Factory Commission was presented on Feb. 6, and is now being printed. It is not intended to legislate for the protection of adult male labourers in India beyond providing for the fencing of machinery in factories, and for the general stoppage of all work for half an hour in the middle of the day.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Feb. 19.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

J G Acres, India, 8, Chancellor-road, West Dulwich
H L Butcher, India, 10, The Paragon, Bath
J P Algie, India, 45, Pall-mall, S W.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

W F Chamberlain, India, furlough commuted to 18 months' leave on MC
H F Colgrave, India, furlough commuted to 13 months' leave on MC
J T Bartlett, India, furlough commuted to 15 months' leave on MC
J Gouldsworthy, Bombay, 6 months on MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

A E Rose, India
J M Rutherford, India

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Capt S C Gough, Bengal SC, till 7th October, 1891, MC
Col C P Newport, Bombay SC, 6 months, MC
Brigade-Surgeon I B Lyon, CIE, Bombay SC, 6 months, MC
Major E J G Lewis, Bengal SC, 6 months, MC
Surgeon-Major J B Gaffney, Bengal SC, 1 year, PA
Lieut A S Begbie, Bengal SC, 6 months, MC
Hon Lieut T W Bramby, Bombay Ord, 6 months, MC

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major J A Miley, Bengal SC
Major E G Barrow, Bengal SC
Lieut H B Murray, Bengal SC
Honorary Surgeon R S Dawson, Madras
Capt J M Carpendale, Bengal SC
Col R G Jenkins, Madras SC
Lieut H E B Lane, Bengal RA
Capt G E Even, Bombay SC
Lieut A P Browne, Bengal SC
Capt W St J Richardson, Bombay SC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Surg-Major A S Reid, Bengal
Surg-Major T E L Bate, Bengal
H A Livermore (1st grade officer), Ind Marine
Major D S Cuninghame, Bengal S C
Lieut B Strachey, Bengal SC
Major T H Goldney, Bengal SC.

INDIA OFFCE—Feb. 17.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors:—Capt A Masters, Capt F D Welchman, Capt C F Vyse.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieut MacC R E Ray, from the Norfolk Regt; Sec Lieut H A F Turner, from the East Lancashire Regt; Lieut A C McCrea, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers; Sec Lieut W A Fraser, from the Suffolk Regt.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surg-Maj:—Surg G A Cones.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieut W G Grey, from the South Lancashire Regt; Lieut R W A Denne, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Sec Lieut E H Roome, from the South Lancashire Regt; Sec Lieut H P Bell, from the Worcestershire Regt; Sec Lieut A M Anderson, from the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Sec Lieut H W Hefferdan, from the Norfolk Regt; Sec Lieut H R Troup, from the South Lancashire Regt; Sec Lieut F H Johnstone, from the Northamptonshire Regt.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major:—Capt F G Alexander.

To be Lieutenants:—Sec Lieut S H Westropp, fro the Gloucestershire Regt; Sec Lieut W F Newnham from the Lancashire Fusiliers; Sec Lieut C M Cockraft, from the North Lancashire Regt.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels:—Lieut-Col F W Buller, Madras Cavalry; Lieut-Col L H E Tucker, Bengal In.

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of the undermentioned officer from the Half-pay List to the Effective List:—Surg-Maj D J M'Carthy, M D, Madras Medical Establishment.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—Col F Middlecoat, Madras Staff Corps; Maj T A F Leader, Madras Staff Corps; Surg-Maj J W Johnston, M D, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—

To be Station Staff Officers, First Class, Bengal Establishment:—Capt J Willcocks, D S O, Leinster Regt; Capt K E Lean, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Capt A J W Allen, East Kent Regt.

NOTICES.

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« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March,* 42th. 1887.

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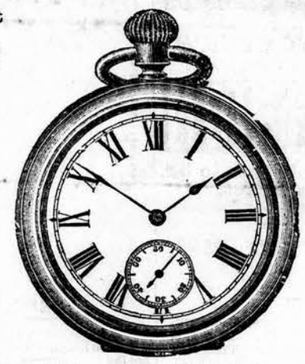
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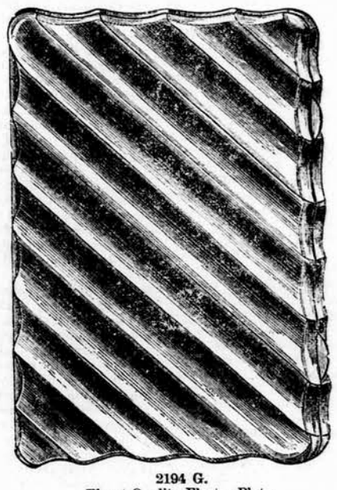
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.